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LAST EDITION

BLOCKING GERMAN SUBMARINE NESTS BRILLIANT EXPLOIT

Executed in Darkness, Admiral
Keyes' Attempt Has Been at
Least Partially and Probably
Entirely Successful

War summary specially written for The
Christian Science Monitor

The attempt of Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, the Naval Commandant at Dover, to block the harbor at Ostend and the mouth of the canal at Zeebrugge, so as to interfere with the U-boat navigation, has been at all events partially, and probably entirely successful. It was a most brilliantly conceived and executed maneuver, and it in the darkness every detail of it did not work out exactly, it nevertheless worked out with an amount of precision and success which will immediately make itself felt.

Ostend is one of the principal ports of the Channel steamers which carry the continental traffic to Brussels and Paris. Since the beginning of the war it has been converted into an immensely strong naval station. Zeebrugge is a little village slightly north of Ostend, where the canal from Bruges enters the North Sea. The U-boats are consequently able to run up this canal into the network of waterways at Bruges, or to lie behind the mole in perfect safety, taking in their stores and new crews. The two places have, under German command, been fortified in the heaviest way. So that any enemy's ships approaching them are immediately subjected to the fire of 17-inch guns and hundreds of guns of smaller caliber. Moreover the buoys have been taken up and all the lights extinguished, so that approaching vessels have to feel their way through the darkness and probably fog, sounding for channels as they go, on an immensely shelving coast, with all sorts of shoals about them.

Admiral Keyes' idea was to apply to modern days an old maneuver which has been the joy of seamen of all ages, and to choke the channels of the harbor at Ostend and the mouth of the Zeebrugge Canal with sunken ships. In the old French wars such enterprises were, so to speak, week-end events, but war has changed very considerably since then. Searchlights, star shells, quick-firing guns, and repeating rifles were unknown to Hawke or Boscawen, to Hood, to Howe, or to Nelson. Admiral Keyes had to face all these things, and that he faced them and carried out his attack successfully is a most remarkable occurrence which constitutes a new record for the Navy.

A few French destroyers accompanied the Admiral's expedition in order to help to protect it, but the expedition itself was manned by volunteers drawn from the Grand Fleet and made up of cruisers taken from the obsolete list of the navy and other vessels. These cruisers were the Brilliant, the Sirius, the Iphigenia, the Intrepid, the Thetis and the Vendictive. The first five were filled with concrete for sinking the mole, the last carried the storming and demolition parties, which were to be landed on the mole at Zeebrugge. The operation of covering the expedition from any attack from the north was entrusted to Admiral Tyrwhitt, whilst a squadron of monitors, covered in turn by heavier ships, were sent forward to start the bombardment.

After the bombardment had continued in an intensive fashion for a short time, the ships ran for Ostend Harbor and Zeebrugge Mole. They were discovered within sight of the lights of the mole, with the result that a literally tremendous fire was opened upon them. Not one shot, however, struck a vital part of any of the ships concerned, with the result that the two ships destined for Ostend and the three for Zeebrugge, were run safely through the mist and rain to their destination. In the channels of Ostend Harbor two of the concrete-laden cruisers were sunk, at Zeebrugge two more were sunk at the lock gates, whilst a disabled submarine was exploded under the piers connecting the mole with the shore. The lock gates also were, it is believed, blown in by a charge from one of the accompanying submarines. One German destroyer was rammed and sunk.

The Vendictive which led the attack, although her upper works were severely damaged by gun fire, whilst one 7-inch shell, out of the thousands fired at her, succeeded in hitting her, landed her men on the mole, and took them off again after they had fired the ammunition sheds, destroyed the batteries, and done all the damage possible. After this she found her way to sea again in a more or less crippled state, but with safety.

The British losses amounted, so far as is known, to one destroyer sunk and two coastal motor boats and two launches missing. The number of men engaged was, of course, not large, but the casualties were comparatively heavy. At the same time considering the effectiveness of the blow, the whole maneuver was executed with the least possible loss.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The German official report made public on Tuesday says:

"On the battle fronts the fighting activity was limited. Artillery duels and local infantry operations were resumed temporarily. The British in-



Sir Eric Geddes

First Lord of the Admiralty, who gave a graphic account in the House of Commons of the British raid on the U-boat bases

GERMAN ACTIVITY SEEN IN MEXICO

Persistent Reports From Unofficial
Sources Are to the Effect
That the Mobilization of Carranza
Troops Is Continuing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Persistent reports from the Mexican border from unofficial sources are that mobilization of Carranza troops is continuing with no apparent purpose. State department officials are maintaining the attitude, nevertheless, that no unfriendly demonstration is intended by their operations. At the same time it is known that Germans, south of the border, are becoming increasingly more and more active and bolder in their propaganda, and that the original purpose of Dr. Zimmerman to enmesh the United States and Mexico still exists in the thought of the Germans.

Information has come to the effect that President Carranza and his advisers are not unfriendly to Germany, and the cable message to the Kaiser some weeks ago felicitating him has a new significance in the light of recent events. Mexican military officers are decidedly insolent to United States officers. It is declared, and openly show their desire to induce United States forces to cross the international boundary so as to cause a break. All this is ascribed directly to the work of German propagandists, according to the information that has come to this bureau.

The political situation in Mexico is really more serious than that indicated by the actions of her military officers. This, also, is credited to the Germans, whose activities seem to be carried on without hindrance from the Carranza Government.

Some months before the present drive on the western front began, even as far back as January, the Germans in Mexico whose numbers have been largely increased since the United States entered the war, boasted that a decisive battle was coming, in which the British Army would be destroyed and the Atlantic would be opened to German traffic with Mexico. Their discussions went so far as to include plans for German submarine bases in Mexico, from which German submarines could prey upon allied shipping, but it is understood the Mexican Government held aloof from considering any of these questions, or at least was unwilling to show its hand until it should become certain that Germany was to win a victory.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator A. B. Fall of New Mexico, who is considered in Washington to be well acquainted with Mexican affairs, and who has been giving special attention to recent developments on the border, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, yesterday, that the situation in Mexico could no longer be looked upon with utter complacency.

He said that there was no reason to apprehend any clash with the Mexican Government at the present, although, he added, that there was little conception in the United States of the extent to which Germany had obtained commercial and, to some degree, political control of Mexico. The Senator from New Mexico stated that

OFFER TO HOLLAND MAY BE WITHDRAWN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States is prepared to withdraw its recent offer of three ships to expedite grain to Holland, if the comment of Dutch newspapers, accusing the United States of duplicity in insisting on the condition that equal tonnage should leave Dutch harbors for America, is to be taken as indicative of the feeling of the Netherlands Government and people.

HOLLAND STIRRED BY GRAVE RUMORS

Reports Continue That Germany
Is Pressing Her Demands Regarding
Sand and Gravel
Transport—Deny Ultimatum

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Persistent rumors continue that Germany is pressing her demand, regarding the sand and gravel transport question, and demanding the removal of certain Dutch frontier restrictions for preventing smuggling into Germany. The press view the situation anxiously and the summoning of the Cabinet Council for Monday is regarded seriously.

The Handelsblad, in a leader, says that the sand and gravel question remains unsettled, but that an agreement will be reached because of the Dutch Government's endeavor honestly and impartially to observe international arrangements.

At The Hague responsible circles disclaim any knowledge of Germany's demands taking the form of an ultimatum.

Holland Called Obstinate

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Berlin correspondent of the Kolnische Volks Zeitung, a copy of which has been received here, complains of the obstinacy with which Holland resists imperatively necessary concessions. He says Germany is inclined to meet Dutch wishes regarding a proposed system of exchanging ships with America, but "naturally on quite definite conditions, and in return for quite definite concessions."

"We can wait until the Dutch, in their own interests, consider our conditions and demands acceptable," the dispatch concludes.

Dutch-German Relations

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The relations between Germany and Holland are still discussed in special dispatches from Holland. The correspondent of The Times at the Hague mentions among other things the reported demand that Holland shall guarantee to Germany a supply of raw materials immediately after the war, while a certain quantity of Dutch tonnage is demanded for the same period. It is further suggested, The Times correspondent adds, that the Germans expect to be able to force Holland to accept such conditions as would virtually compel the Entente Allies to occupy the Dutch colonies, which would throw Holland completely into German hands.

CHILE GETS GERMAN SHIPS

SANTIAGO, Chile.—Negotiations entered into several months ago by Chile to lease German ships interned in Chilean harbors are about completed and Germany will furnish three ships, a total of 30,000 tons. Lack of ships for use by Chile has caused an agricultural crisis. It has large supplies of wheat.

SWITZERLAND WILL DROP DR. MUCK CLAIM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Swiss Government has decided not to press its claim of Swiss citizenship for Dr. Muck, formerly leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, now interned at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga., as a dangerous German. This eliminates all likelihood of complications with Switzerland over the case, it is understood.

The Swiss Minister, Hans Sulzer, after examining records of the Department of Justice concerning Dr. Muck, feels satisfied, it is said, that Dr. Muck had repeatedly claimed German citizenship and that consequently the United States was justified in intern-ing him.

PRESIDENT OPPOSES WAR DECLARATION

Attitude Indicated at Conference
With Senator King, Author of
Resolution Calling for Stand
Against Turkey and Bulgaria

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Definite opposition to a declaration of war on Bulgaria and Turkey at this time was indicated by President Wilson today at a conference with Senator King of Utah, who recently introduced a resolution calling for war with both countries.

Senator King sought the President's view as a result of the debate in the Senate yesterday on a resolution by Senator Brandegee of Connecticut asking the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for immediate action on the King resolution. He announced after today's conference with the President that he would not press his resolution at this time.

The Brandegee resolution was laid aside yesterday after the debate, although a number of senators announced that they were willing to vote for a war declaration.

Senator King declined to discuss the President's views, but from other senators it was learned that the President was ready to present his information to the Senate with his reasons for opposing present action. Arrangements were made for members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee soon to call upon the President.

Considerations of diplomacy and safety of Americans in Bulgaria and Turkey, particularly the latter, are understood to have prompted the President's decision. There is reason to hope, it was said, that both Turkey and Bulgaria may yet drop out as belligerents. The Administration was reported to have information that if it were possible, Turkey, as well as Bulgaria, would be glad to take advantage of an opportunity to break away from the Central Powers. Many Americans also remain in the two countries and difficulty has been encountered in inducing Americans in Turkey, connected with religious missions, to leave.

GRAIN STANDARDS BOARD PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Creation of a board of grain standards to be made up of members from each of the grain-growing states and to perform the grain-grading duties now exercised by the Department of Agriculture, was urged today before the House Agriculture Committee by H. N. Owen of Minneapolis, editor of a farm journal. He told the committee the interests of the producers were ignored and that farmers objected to have swivel-chair men fix the grades.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVE STIRS PRESS

British Newspapers Take Roman
Catholic Hierarchy to Task
for Its Action Against Com-
pulsory Service in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The newspapers here are pointing out without subtlety, the exact issue raised by the action of the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Ireland.

The Times says, "The issue goes far deeper than any mere question of the expediency of enforcing military service on Irishmen, though this is its occasion. At bottom it is nothing less than the old claim of the powerful religious organization to defy the law of the land in a matter which is not even remotely religious. The Roman Catholic hierarchy have openly assumed the right to interfere as a church in politics and in so doing have shaken to its foundations the whole edifice of religious toleration in these islands."

The Morning Post says, "Are these ecclesiastical fulfilling instructions sent by the Vatican, or are they in this matter acting on their own discretion, and if so what is the attitude of the Vatican toward them? These are questions which must sooner or later be answered. It is not the first time England has been opposed by a priesthood owning foreign allegiance or that the pretensions of Rome to temporal and political power have conflicted with English policy. Many of the country priests in Ireland are extremely ignorant persons, but their superiors should surely understand that the course they are now pursuing must ultimately be fatal to the Roman Catholic interest."

In addition The Times publishes vigorous letters from Roman Catholics under the heading, "Voila l'Ennemi." One writes: "Berlin was behind Sunday's mass. The Vatican has thrown off its mask. It is at one with Berlin, for Berlin has promised it temporal power."

Another writes: "Wherever one turns in this Empire one finds the Roman Catholic Church aiding and abetting the King's enemies, sometimes openly, but more often in that darkness in which the church prefers to act. Rome is deliberately challenging the British Empire."

Irish Holiday Observed

Work Ceases All Over Country
Except in Ulster

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Yesterday's holiday for signing the covenant was strictly observed and extended throughout all Ireland, except presumably Northeast Ulster, and was, from its promoters' standpoint, a complete success. Among those who signed the covenant in public was the chairman of the Bank of Ireland and 16 King's counsels have also vigorously announced their adhesion. No trains were running, except on the Great Northern Railway. No daily evening newspapers appeared, not even the Irish Times, which continued publication throughout rebellion week, except on two days.

Business was completely at a standstill and the suffering which the country imposed on itself was in some respects considerable. Bread and meat were not delivered and restaurants were generally closed. Public houses also were shut. There was no dis-

(Continued on page two, column two)

CLERGY SUMMONED FOR NATIONAL SERVICE

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The bishops of the Church of England have decided to summon the clergy to offer themselves voluntarily for national service, in accordance with the original clause in the Man-Power Bill which the Government dropped without consulting the Church of England authorities.

The Bishop of London summoned his clergy of suitable age and physique to join for combatant service, and other religious bodies may act similarly. The church's action contrasts strikingly with that of the Irish Roman Catholic church.

EXPANSION OF NAVY YARD IS PROPOSED

United States Secretary of Navy
Is Said to Approve Plans for
Charlestown at an Estimated
Cost of \$7,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston Bureau

BOSTON, Mass.—The proposed expansion of the Charlestown Navy Yard, making it one of the largest ship repair yards on the Atlantic Coast and fitted for ship work expected with the great embarkation terminal being constructed by the United States Army in South Boston, met with the approval of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, during his visit here last week, says the Boston Chamber of Commerce today, and an appropriation for this purpose will probably be incorporated in the Navy Appropriation Bill, now before Congress. The work, it is estimated, will cost \$7,000,000.

In line with the plans for making the port of Boston an immense embarkation point for shipment of supplies overseas, the project will provide a big impetus to every line of business connected with shipping in New England.

Among the provisions of the plans are a permanent extension of navy yard piers, the building of several new piers, the erection of a new foundry, machine shops, boiler shops, power plant, big storehouse and new administration building, besides an entire rearrangement of the present layout of the yard and an enlargement of the yard itself.

The Chamber says further: For many months plans for the new development have been quietly maturing. For many years there has been great need of enlarging and equipping the yard to keep pace with shipbuilding. Because of the inadequate and out-of-date equipment at the yard and the comparative small size of the piers, the Navy Department has been compelled to send all the larger warships to other ports for repairs, despite the fact that Boston was nearer the scene of naval operations than other navy yards.

"At the present time the yard should be taking care of twice as many vessels as it is. This is due to lack of berthing facilities. Every pier at the yard at the present time is being used, yet the yard is unable to do the work it should be doing. Other departments of the yard are severely overcrowded. Shops are taking space that should be filled with offices, while the congestion among the office force is great."

Following the visit of the Secretary, the State Public Safety Committee conferred with local shipping men and the result is given in a letter to Henry I. Harriman, president of the chamber, from Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the safety committee. Mr. Endicott says:

"We believe that the enlargement of the facilities of the Charlestown Navy Yard concerning which representatives of the navy yard and of the Boston Chamber of Commerce conferred with us, is very important."

"We have conferred with representatives of the State, including the acting Governor in regard to the matter; and acting Gov. Calvin A. Coolidge has sent to Senator Lodge and Senator Weeks the following telegram:

"The further immediate development of the navy yard at Charlestown would meet with hearty approval here."

"We understand that Senator Weeks is not in Washington but we hope that Senator Lodge will request the Senate to insert, in the appropriation bill now pending in the Senate, an item providing for the enlargement and improvement of the piers and facilities at the Charlestown Navy Yard."

Chief improvements at the yard, included in the proposed development, are: Extended permanent piers at a cost of \$2,200,000; foundry and machine shops, \$2,350,000; power plant, \$1,050,000; general storehouse, \$900,000; new administration building, \$500,000. The plans provide for a berthing space of 15,000 linear feet, so that 30 of the smaller battleships, 15 of the large type could be docked here.

NEW RAILROAD RATE
SCALE BEING DRAFTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Re-arrange-
ment of passenger rates on indirect
routes to increase travel on direct
lines is contemplated by the Railroad
Administration. Railroad passenger
rate experts were called into con-
ference here today to draft a new
scale of rates for submission to the
Director-General.

KAISER'S WAR PLAN SHOWN BY FORMER KRUPPS DIRECTOR

Letters From Dr. Wilhelm Mueh-
lon Reveal Fact That Prussian
Military Leaders Had Deliberately
Decided to Take Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
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NEW YORK, N. Y.—Recently The Christian Science Monitor published an Amsterdam dispatch, from its European Bureau, describing the memorandum in which Dr. Wilhelm Muehlon, a former Krupps director, recorded his conversation with Dr. Helfferich, then director of the Deutsche Bank, in the middle of July, 1914. In the course of this conversation Dr. Helfferich agreed that Vienna's decision, after a conference with the Kaiser, to send a severe ultimatum to Serbia, leaving a very short interval for a reply, looked like a world war. The memorandum also made it plain that the Kaiser urged the Austrians on toward war.

This bureau is now able to make public information of a most authoritative nature, proving that the Kaiser's desire for war was no new thing, when Dr. Muehlon talked with Dr. Helfferich. For at least a month before, Dr. Muehlon had knowledge, through his position as a director of Krupps, that the Prussian military leaders had practically decided upon war, though the exact date was still a matter of speculation.

Dr. Muehlon, who is a Bavarian, and is now living in Switzerland, by the time war broke out, had grown, in his own words, to hate his business with the Krupps. On the day in June when he said that war was bound to come, a Zeppelin was making its daily flight over Berlin.

"I used to love and admire them," said Dr. Muehlon. "But now I hate them. Experiments are being made to build super-Zeppelins, five times their present size—though, personally, I cannot see their utility as engines of war."

This bureau's information shows that Dr. Muehlon broke away from the Krupps because he was convinced of the injustice of the war brought on by the Prussian leaders. At his home in Switzerland last reports, he was living in a house where he received a number of his friends, all of whom, it would appear, have come to see, as he has, namely, that Germany's war lords brought upon the world the horrible catastrophe of a world war.

Dr. Muehlon is described by his friends as a keen and courageous thinker. What he thought of the intrigue which honeycombed the affairs of the Krupps organization to such an extent that public criticism resulted in a court trial, is shown by the fact that Dr. Muehlon was not allowed to give sworn testimony, at that trial, because of the apprehension felt that his revelations might implicate the Krupps as being bound up with the war-thirsty militarists.

What Dr. Muehlon thinks now, concerning the attitude of the German people, should be of interest; and this bureau is able to describe his opinions, as stated in letters received from Dr. Muehlon himself.

"I have many visitors," writes Dr. Muehlon, "with whom the me feeling against the cause of Germany brings me together, but I myself never move from the house. With the German Government I have broken every connection, and written a letter to the former Chancellor, which excludes me from Germany until the country is ruled by men, ideas and conditions quite different than those dominant there now."

"There are very, very few Germans, at home or abroad, who begin to see their wrongs, and it seems quite impossible to make any headway, toward better things, among the people of the despotic, who are by now worse than the Government which misled them. Probably only misery and military defeats can bring about such a change, such a perception of better principles. And this influence must be introduced from outside."

"But I will not try to explain what cannot be explained briefly. I do all in my power, small as it is, to give encouragement to every one of good intentions. I am often so depressed not to be able to take away this madness. It seems we are only at the beginning of catastrophes, more fearful after the war than the war itself; and yet it seems now already too late to mend."

In a later letter, Dr. Muehlon discussed with more detail the attitude of the German people. Left to their own thinking, he declares, they would "detest bloodshed and violation of the rights of other people, and would desire peace and justice on earth. But the Germans are in the hands of men who have told them for too long a time that all the world around them is hated, envy, lies and brutality; that they must suppress their natural and inborn feelings, as not really being shared by the other nations; that they must distrust every other thing except their own strength, etc."

"Unfortunately, the German sense for authority is so strong that the Government, with the help of all sorts of systems and organizations, succeeds in keeping the people in that state of mind as long as the war lasts. It seems that during the war only material misery could overthrow the

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machinations of the Government; nothing else. It is to be said that the reason with them at present. Their minds are quite perverted. All the virtues of the people, such as the strong sense of duty, capability of suffering, fear of cowardice, etc., are turned into as many faults, as long as they are employed for mean purposes by the leading classes.

"The worst is that the leading classes are, so to speak, sincere in their material, egotistic conceptions of all human, and not human, things in the world. Consequently, they see all English or American speeches and deeds in the same color as their own. There are a few others who are inclined to see the fallacy of this, but they do not dare to say so frankly, fearing to weaken the position of their country. They want first the success in the field and then the mending at home.

"Just now, in a time of so-called success" (this letter was written at the time of the German advance against the Italian forces) "conditions seem more hopeless than ever, and all the people regard their cause as relatively the better one. Even if they made presently a satisfactory declaration concerning Belgium, it would not be out of a sense of justice, but in order to break definitely the will of England.

"Whatever may be the issue of the war, the real work has to be done after it is over. As long as force is opposed to force, there is little room for convincing the consciences of the German people. All men have the same conscience, which is the only good foundation of all things which men want to achieve in common. At the same time, it is stronger than any other power and can break victoriously any law and material domination. But while the appeal to force lasts, the consciences are confused and weakened.

VISCOUNT MOTONO RESIGNS POSITION

Japanese Foreign Minister to Be Succeeded by Baron Goto—Lacked Premier's Support

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Viscount Motono, Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, according to a dispatch from Tokyo. Viscount Motono will be succeeded by Baron Goto, who has held several portfolios and is a member of the National Commission appointed last year for the discussion of Japan's foreign policy.

As was stated in yesterday's issue of The Christian Science Monitor, in a special dispatch from Tokyo, Viscount Motono's position was regarded as one that could not receive the fullest support of the Prime Minister. Count Terauchi, it was stated, had refused to give a free hand to Viscount Motono, especially with reference to questions relating to China, and the relations of the two ministers were known to be far from satisfactory. The Foreign Minister, moreover, was known to have been the object of adverse criticism by members of the Special Diplomatic Commission, the line followed by Viscount Motono in sounding the views of foreign governments concerning Japan's armed action in Siberia being condemned as premature and wanting in precaution. In these circumstances, it was stated, resignation was regarded as the only course open for the Foreign Minister.

View in Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Baron Shimpel Goto was Minister for Home Affairs in the Terauchi Cabinet and his appointment to succeed Viscount Motono is not regarded as likely to involve any considerable change in foreign policies, with the exception of the Siberian question, with which Motono was peculiarly identified. Notice of the Cabinet changes has reached the State Department, where it caused little surprise in view of the persistent rumors of the impending retirement of Viscount Motono, following the arrival in Tokyo of Baron Uchida, the Japanese Ambassador to Russia. Uchida took issue with the Foreign Minister as to the advisability of a Japanese campaign in Siberia and his views were accepted by the Premier. The construction placed upon the retirement of Viscount Motono by officials here is that for the present at least there will be no forward movement by Japanese forces into Siberia without full and harmonious understanding with Japan's allies and with the United States; and it is understood there must be strong evidence presented to demonstrate the existence of German influence in Siberia before such an agreement can be reached.

COERCION IN BOND PURCHASES DENIED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Railroad employees will not be compelled to invest in Liberty bonds any wage increases which may be granted as a result of the railroad wage commission's recommendations. The Railroad Administration today denied reports circulated widely among railroad workers that the Government would seek to dictate the expenditure of wage grants.

Pay increases which may be ordered will be effective as from Jan. 1 and Director-General McAdoo has urged voluntary purchase of Liberty bonds.

ANTI-CONSCRIPTION MOVE STIRS PRESS

(Continued from page one)

turbance whatever in Dublin and throughout the country the holiday appears to have been observed equally thoroughly and without disturbance.

At a conference of Nationalist leaders at the Mansion House, which congratulated the people of Ireland on their action, the Lord Mayor announced that he had applied to Mr. Balfour for passports to proceed to Washington. The conference requested the Lord Mayor to inform the Archbishop of Sydney how greatly it appreciated the Australian hierarchy's message to the Irish people.

Generally speaking recent events appear to have temporarily greatly strengthened Mr. de Valera's leadership, while the Roman Catholic Church and Nationalist leaders are taking an extreme attitude which must cause themselves some apprehensive thoughts in order to maintain their hold over the people. Throughout all this, curiously enough, the army is voluntarily getting a considerable influx of recruits.

Irish Women Join Movement

DUBLIN, Ireland (Wednesday)—Irish women are joining the movement against conscription. At a labor meeting in Athlone women workers pledged themselves to undertake no work previously done by men. The meeting resolved to oppose industrial as well as military conscription. Disturbances were reported from anywhere in Ireland in connection with the general strike which was called yesterday as a protest against conscription. Nationalists at Belfast and in other Ulster centers abstained from emphasizing differences with the Orange fellow workers and went to work as usual, while the Northern Railway Company ran trains without hindrance. In Cork, where the Nationalists have an immense majority, and where work everywhere was stopped, the Unionist employers bowed to the Nationalist sentiment and closed their factories and stores.

Statement by Sir Edward Carson

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster Unionist leader, in a letter to the press, says: "The Government are on the point of introducing a Home Rule Bill and have threatened to leave their posts in the hour of national danger unless it is carried into law. The Prime Minister says that any pledges which stood in the way are to be scrapped because the war has lasted longer than was expected by those who gave them."

"It may perhaps lead to a clearer understanding of the position in which Ulster is placed by this announcement to recall the sequence of events in relation thereto since 1914."

Sir Edward then reviews in detail the history of the controversy during the war, his recital being devoted to showing that the Government has broken a number of pledges to Ulster, that no attempt would be made to force Ulster into a home rule scheme and that even when the convention met, the Government gave an understanding that legislation would only be introduced if a substantial agreement was reached, and that there could be no substantial agreement unless the representatives were assenting parties. He adds:

"The Prime Minister admits now that no substantial agreement has been reached, and the Ulster delegates in a separate report tell us that no agreement was reached on any point of importance. Yet Mr. Lloyd George announces the introduction of a Home Rule Bill for the whole of Ireland, which, it is generally assumed, will be based on the majority report, from which the Ulster delegates unanimously dissented."

IRISH CONSCRIPTION PROPOSAL PROTESTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Resolutions protesting against conscription in Ireland without the approval of the Irish people were read in Hibernian Hall, Roxbury, Tuesday night, at the second anniversary of the proclamation of the Irish Republic, under the auspices of Roger Casement Branch, F. O. I. P. The speakers were Padraic Colum of Ireland, who talked of the Sinn Féin movement and the rising of 1916; Francis A. Campbell, who spoke against conscription in Ireland, and Miss Teresa Brayton, an Irish poet. Dr. John F. Kelly of Pittsfield, president of Massachusetts Council, F. O. I. P., presided.

BAY STATE PLEA GRANTED

BOSTON, Mass.—Judge Morton of the United States District Court today granted the petition of Receiver Donham of the Bay State Street Railway for authority to pay and cancel \$27,000 mortgage bonds of the Lowell, Lawrence & Haverhill Street Railway. The petition to redeem a short-term note for \$50,000, held by the Salem Five Cent Savings Bank will be heard next Monday.

GERMAN PLAYS STOPPED

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Theatersgoers in Milwaukee have had their last opportunity to attend performances in German. It was announced today, after a meeting of the stockholders of the German Theater Company, that there would be no further German performances at the Pabst Theater.

CONTRACTS FOR TUGS AWARDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for four sea-going tugs, each 150 feet long, and for three 3500-ton wooden ships were awarded today by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The tugs will be built at Superior, Wis., and the wooden ships at Astoria, Ore.

AMERICAN PRESS CENSURES IRISH

Editors Find Ireland's Attitude on Conscription Too Favorable to German Cause to Win Sympathy in United States

A scathing arraignment of Ireland and the Roman Catholic Church leaders there for the Irish opposition to conscription is a dominant feature of the comment of the American newspaper editors on the Irish situation. Following are excerpts from some of the most important editorials:

New York Times

By what monstrous delusion obsessed, plunged in what unhappy remoteness from the agony of Belgium and the world, does the Irish Church tie at last to the Sinn Féiners, the open friends of the Kaiser? It is a strange attitude for the (Roman) Catholic Church of Ireland or anywhere else to counsel resistance to lawful authority and government, to advise Irishmen to ally themselves with public enemies. For a generation England has diligently striven to satisfy the desire of Ireland, to make Ireland prosperous. She has been treated in this war like a spoiled child. The "long suffering" has been on the part of England.

What sacred privilege attaches to an Irishman in Ireland that he shall not be made to fight against Germany as Irishmen of Wales, or Scotland, or Canada are made to fight against Germany? Not in this country, not in any country that is fighting Germany, will "the audacious preposterousness" be swallowed that an Irishman of Ireland may sulk and skulk, may hate England more than he loves freedom, may join hands with its incorrigible foes. Whether the opposition to conscription comes from Cardinal, Archbishop, Bishop, priest, or from those Sinn Féin ruffians who insulted American sailors and the American flag, Americans and all the other nations banded against Germany regard the enemies of Irish conscription as their enemies. Venerable ecclesiastical titles cannot shelter them. Whether from learned Bishops or from frothing politicians, this resistance to conscription is a stab at freedom. The digression of the Irish (Roman) Catholic hierarchy into pro-Germanism is the more curious in that it synchronizes with expressions of disappointment and regret of the Vatican at the backsliding of the German (Roman) Catholics, the Centre Party, from their modest terms of peace last July.

The resolution of 55 Irish members of Parliament to the effect that the enforcement of military service upon Ireland "constitutes one of the most brutal acts of tyranny and oppression of which any Government can be guilty" is a choice bit of buncombe. It is enough to remind these boiling patriots that if they talked in this country as they talk in Dublin they would get into a federal penitentiary. Some of these politicians are said to be nursing the mad notion that the people of the United States sympathize with Irish slackers and Germanophiles. There was talk last week of sending the Lord Mayor of Dublin over here to solicit Mr. Wilson's good offices in regard to Irish conscription. It may be doubted if the Seamen's and Firemen's Union would permit any such emissary to travel on a steamer. It is not Mr. Wilson's business to approve or veto legislation in the British Parliament. Moreover, this Irish rebellion finds no friends here save among the more quiet soapbox seditionaries. The Lord Mayor of Dublin coming on the errand proposed would be in effect a German agent. It would be impossible for Mr. Wilson to receive him. It is likely enough that he wouldn't be allowed to land. The Chief Burgomaster of Berlin would be exactly as welcome and popular a personage here.

Kansas City Times

The council of Cork, in adopting resolutions against conscription appeals to President Wilson for "protection." America has found in conscription its own protection against the same menace of militarism and autocracy that threatens Ireland. When Ireland does its part to remove this menace from the world it will find a readier sympathy in America for any lesser wrongs that may oppress it.

New York Herald

For their own liberty and for the liberty of the Irish the American people have adopted the principle of universal service in the world crisis. The crisis is one that does not admit of quibbling and delays. Those of the Irish who have not intelligence enough to see that destruction of the British Empire would mean the destruction or the subjugation of Ireland have not intelligence enough to be given Home Rule. We believe there are very few of these.

Buffalo Express

It ought to be clear to every man in Ireland that the Irish people cannot fight Great Britain without fighting against the cause which Great Britain represents. That is the cause of the United States also. It is the cause of the civilized world.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

If Irishmen in Ireland are justified in opposing conscription, why are not Irishmen in America justified in opposing the draft and refusing to fight Germany? Whoever is not with America in this crisis is against her.

Ohio State Journal

This is a bad time for Ireland to oppose a war measure. Such a course will drive off its friends.

M. CLEMENCEAU'S RETURN FROM FRONT

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—M. Clemenceau, in talking yesterday with an editor of La Liberté, told of his trip along the whole British and French fighting fronts, from which he had just returned.

"The impression of absolute confidence which I brought back with me," he said, "makes me forget such a long excursion. The soldiers and officers everywhere are magnificent, and the British army, notwithstanding the immense effort it is making, is an admirable spectacle."

To see men covered with mud and to attend when they learned that I was there, was a slight wound. I had to hold improvised reviews all along the roads.

"The relations between the French and British regiments are excellent, both as regards the command and the men. The armies on the western front materially and morally have never been in such good form. What has most raised the confidence of the French soldiers is the conviction from their own knowledge of how terribly efficacious has been their rifle fire."

"When will the enemy learn his attack? Toward the north toward the sea, where the Belgians have just shown their valor? Toward the Oise or against Amiens? The last objective will, perhaps, tempt him again, but we, everywhere, are ready."

COUNT VON HERTLING MEETS DEPUTATION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—In addressing an Estonian and Livonian deputation at main headquarters Count von Hertling announced the Kaiser's readiness to extend the Empire's military protection to the countries represented by the United National Council of Livonia, Estonia, Riga and Dessel, to support their endeavor to separate from Russia, and to recognize the separated regions as an autonomous state. The Kaiser, he added, was graciously considering the council's desire for a uniform, monarchical, constitutional state in personal union with the Prussian crown, and would announce his decision shortly.

GERMANY AND PEACE TREATY WITH RUSSIA

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Germany has not yet accepted the final draft of the peace treaty with Russia according to a German wireless message received here purporting to give the text of a telegram sent to Mr. Tchitcherine, the Russian Foreign Minister, by Odolph Joffe, who has just arrived in Berlin as Bolshevik Ambassador. Mr. Joffe's message reads: "Russian realization of the peace treaty is considered incorrect, and nothing is known here of the final draft which is said to have been accepted by Germany. Postponement of its publication is requested until the receipt of an authentic translation done here jointly by the German ministry and our Embassy."

AUSTRIA AND GERMAN ALLIANCE QUESTION

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Vienna message to the Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Constitutional and Center groups in the Reichsrat Upper House discussed the advisability of formally endorsing the alliance with Germany, but abandoned the idea on the ground of necessity for unanimity, whereas the Right would probably not associate itself with the declaration proposed.

ALLEGED DESERTER ARRESTED

SALEM, Mass.—William H. McNiff, alleged a deserter by military authorities, was placed under arrest at his home, 1 Upham Street, in this city, on Tuesday night, and was later turned over to military officials. He was found hiding in a trap under the first floor of his home by Patrolmen Little and Atwater whom, it is said, had received information as to his hiding place. McNiff is 26 years of age, and was one of the first Salem men accepted for military service under the selective draft.

DRESSMAKING IN PARIS

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The quartermaster's department of the American Army will try to do what it can to alleviate the crisis in dressmaking and allied trades, caused by the departure of many customers. It is intended to have uniforms and shirts for the American soldiers made in Paris, thus effecting economy in shipping space.

TONNAGE QUESTION

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—An official statement issued last evening says:

"The Inter-allied Economic Committee met today under the presidency of M. Clemenceau and Bousillon to deal with the important question of the allotment of tonnage among the Entente powers."

CALL FOR RAILROAD MEN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Another appeal for experienced railroad men for service with the army overseas has gone forth from the War Department's war service exchange. Railroad men of draft age who applied to exemption boards for induction into service, it was stated today, should obtain such authority before April 27.

CONFERENCE REPORT ATTACKED

SERVICE of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California, attacked the conference report on a bill to punish seditious utterances and writings today. "The free speech rule is now for the first time repudiated and denied expression in a law," he said.

MR. CREEL DENIES INDORSING MASSES

Committee on Public Information Chairman Testifies in Trial of Max Eastman and Others Connected With Paper

NEW YORK, N. Y.—George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, took the witness stand today in the trial of Max Eastman, editor of the Masses, and others connected with the publication, who are accused of obstructing the Draft Law.

Testifying regarding statements made on the stand by one of the defendants, C. Merrill Rogers, who was the paper's business manager, Creel controverted Rogers' assertions that during a conversation between the two men, Creel had approved the writings contained in the issue of June, 1917.

Rogers had gone to Washington, the defendant a few days ago testified, to submit the contents of the magazine to Creel, then at the head of the censorship board, and Creel had found nothing objectionable.

Creel testified today that he told Rogers that there was no law which gave him the authority to pass on the contents, but that it was for the Department of Justice to determine whether its character was objectionable. Creel swore that he told Rogers that the whole tone of the magazine was not in accordance with the spirit of the law, in his opinion.

Some months before America entered the war, Creel said, he himself had contributed an article to The Masses. Asked whether he had received the impression from Rogers that the paper was pursuing an anti-conscription policy, Creel said Rogers indicated no such attitude during the interview.

EXPERIENCES OF BRITISH MARINE

LONDON, England—Wednesday—A marine who took part in the fighting on the Mole at Zeebrugge described his experiences to a correspondent at a Kentish port as follows:

"We certainly had a hot time. I shall never forget it. It was all pitch dark until we got right into the harbor, and then the place suddenly became alight with star shells, and the fun started."

"Looming big ahead of us was a German destroyer, evidently getting under way. We put on full speed ahead, and rammed her amidships, cutting her in half. As she sank we swam alongside the Mole quickly, put out gangways and rushed on to the Mole. By that time it was raining hard."

"Next we saw another German destroyer, tied up on the other side of the Mole. This we destroyed. Then came an order to charge along the Mole. We rushed ahead, bayoneting or shooting all we came across."

"By this time we were fairly made, and in high glee."

The marine said that when the order came to return to the ship they retraced their steps along the Mole and reembararked safely.

BUNCHED VEGETABLES TO BE DISCONTINUED

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—No more bunched vegetables will be sold at the local markets until the end of the war, according to instructions from the State Food Administration. The announcement concerning this says: "At a meeting of the Boston Market Gardeners Association, recently held, this

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A wonderful make of Hosiery that we believe will outwear any other—stylish—fine fitting—soft and comfortable; once worn no other will satisfy. Try them today.

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6 pairs Cotton.....\$2.75
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Latest books on the War
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organization voted to ask its members and other New England organizations to discontinue tying many of the green vegetables ordinarily sold bunched in our markets, to begin on May 1.

"It looks as if the public will be asked to buy vegetables ordinarily bunched, by number, rather than by bunches. The reason given for this change in long established methods of doing business is said to be shortage of tying material and labor. An investigation shows that the United States Government has requisitioned practically the whole supply of raffia, the common tying material for war purposes. No investigation is needed to prove the shortage of farm labor. That information confronts every newspaper reader every day."

DIRECTOR OF TRAINING FOR DRAFTED MEN

BOSTON, Mass.—Arthur L. Williston, principal of Wentworth Institute, Boston, has been appointed educational director of the training of drafted men in industrial and mechanical lines, in schools and colleges throughout New England.

The appointment came through the War Department committee on Education and Special Training, created by Secretary Baker, of which Col. Hugh S. Johnson is chairman.

Under the terms of the appointment, Mr. Williston will have full authority to represent and act for thousands of national army men training to be army engineers and mechanics, now stationed at Tufts College, Brown University, University of Maine, New Hampshire State University, Rhode Island State University, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and others, as drafted men are assigned to them. School instructors and United States army officers will carry out the program of instruction as arranged by Mr. Williston.

More than 500 drafted and registered men from all parts of New England are now training to fit themselves for efficient service in engineering regiments and airplane mechanic squads at Wentworth. There will be a total of 1500 men detailed at the institute in the next few months.

RELATIONS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND KIEV RADA

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—A Russian wireless dispatch received here tonight says: "All attempts, direct and through the intermediary of the German Government to open peace negotiations at Smolensk between Russia and the Kiev Rada having failed, M. Tchitcherine, the Bolshevik Foreign Minister, has wired Berlin asking whether the delay means that Germany has decided to renounce the fulfillment of the clause in the Brest-Litovsk Treaty, which provided that Russia should conclude an immediate peace with the Central Rada."

HEARING ON CAMBRIDGE COMMON

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The Cambridge City Council will hold a public hearing next Tuesday evening for a discussion of whether it shall turn the Common over to the Government for the period of the war or not. Recently Rear Admiral Spencer C. Wood, commander of the first naval district, requested the use of the Common for barracks for the students of the radio and ensign schools, his request being turned over to the council by the Park Department.



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The fact that our stock withstood a temperature of 80° below zero as in January last, proves its hardiness. Send for price list.

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STANDING OF STATES ON DRY AMENDMENT

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that have voted to favor, 11.
Number that have voted against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 37.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25.
MARYLAND—Feb. 13.
MONTANA—Feb. 19.
TEXAS—March 4.
DELAWARE—March 13.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2.

FRANCE CONSIDERING MEATLESS SCHEDULE

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Victor Boret, the French Food Minister, is considering the declaring of meatless weeks each month in order to stop excessive drafts on France's live stock and to check the continually rising prices. Those who oppose a measure of state control of cattle meat point out that the price of beef is only 134 per cent higher than the average during the three years before the war, and that mutton has increased 159 per cent and pork only 193 per cent, while the prices of vegetables, which are sold at a minimum, fixed by decree, have increased from 330 per cent to 398 per cent over pre-war prices. But the costs are three times what it did before the war, while fats are only a little more than two and a half times dearer.

Retail butchers prefer six consecutive meatless days to the card system, but restaurants raise the objection that it will be difficult to carry out such a restriction because of the high prices of fish, the scarcity of vegetables and the prohibition of the sale of cheese in restaurants.

CAR STRIKE INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor today ordered Fred L. Feich, Federal Conciliator, to investigate the Detroit car strike.

Will Anybody Buy a Hand-Brush as Good as This?



It costs a dollar. Some stores sell it. Most merchants say, "People won't pay over 35c for a hand-brush or a nail-brush. We know it's a fine brush and worth the dollar, but our customers don't come in expecting to pay that much."

Have we too high a standard when we manufacture and try to sell an article as superior as the Pro-phy-lactic Hand-Brush?

Maybe you, if you believe in fewer things and better things, will appreciate this:

A hand-brush, where used at all, is generally used every day. We make the Pro-phy-lactic Hand-Brush to last for years. The first ones were made ten years ago, and many of them are still in use, and as serviceable as ever.

It is thickly set with big tufts of elastic, black bristle. This bristle is the heavy or stub end of the toughest boar hair that we import for our varied brush manufacturing. It is set in an aluminum plate that is imbedded in and riveted to a hardwood back chemically treated. It is not a coarse brush—just a strong, efficient brush, made to stand all sorts of heat, soap, soaking and use. It won't grow old or soft, nor will this bristle ever flop over on its side or come out.

Do you think you would get any joy out of a possession of this sort?

If you do, in justice to those merchants who sell it, ask at least one store for a Pro-phy-lactic Hand-Brush. We make only the one. If the store hasn't it, send us one dollar and we will mail you the brush.

If you pay a dollar for this brush and don't feel mighty glad you got it, let us know. We'll send you back the dollar and you can keep the brush.

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We make the well-known Pro-phy-lactic Tooth Brush

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REASSEMBLING OF THE SPANISH CORTES

Absence of Usual Party Planning and of Sectional Campaigns Is a Notable Feature—The Civil Juntas

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—Never has the Spanish Parliament assembled in circumstances of greater general anxiety and keener apprehension than on this most recent occasion. There was a notable absence in advance of the planning of party and sectional campaigns, of the scheming of cliques, and of the anticipations of great orations. No matter what their views or their enthusiasms, every deputy and senator realized that tremendous issues were at hand, demanding patriotism, clear thinking and sound judgment. A political crisis is the commonest thing in Spain; but this was veritably and literally a crisis of crises, a gigantic accumulation of complexity and difficulty, partly domestic and partly foreign, and the measure of the situation was the fact that the Premier, Señor García Prieto, the most accommodating of all presidents of council, the one whose special forte is the suppression of personal inclination, convenience, and advantage in order at any cost to carry the Government of the country through a situation that others could not or would not deal with, was compelled at last to say that he could not go on. The corridors and ante-chambers were humming with the low murmurs of many rumors and speculations, the War Minister, Señor La Cierva, being the subject of many of them.

Most of the parties had solemn meetings shortly before the opening and the counsels given by leaders to followers were for the most part good and wise. The attitude of the Left was one of expectancy. The monarchical Conservatives felt that the turn of events would be likely to lay greater responsibility upon them in the immediate future, and this apprehension was justified. Their anxieties came from Right and Left. In such circumstances Señor Eduardo Dato, who had been in close consultation beforehand with the Count de Romanones, as had also the Premier, considered it wise to call a meeting of his followers, which was attended by 65 senators and 71 deputies, who met in the Senate House. The leader of the official monarchical Liberal-Conservative party referred to recent events, congratulated his people upon the fact that the party had done so well at the elections and had triumphed so thoroughly over the enemies of the existing régime, and reflected that by their efforts in other days they had secured great benefits for the working classes and had done much to bring about a good understanding between capital and labor. To this there was to be added the highly important fact that in international affairs the Conservatives had practiced the strictest and most loyal neutrality.

The party would be patriotic in opposition, he said, and he begged of his supporters to be calm in debate and to see to it that in their decisions reason, always prevailed over violence. It was a timely and he said, a characteristic address. Incidentally it may be observed that in the Senate it was being stated that among the persons whom the Crown intended to nominate as life members of the upper legislative house were the Count de Caralt, Señor Gabriel Maura, General Marina, who has done good service as War Minister, Señor Quinones de Leon, who is chargé d'affaires at Paris, and Señor José Maestro, General Marina and Señor Quinones de Leon are members of the Cortes. At this time there were 12 vacancies in the list of life senators, the number having been increasing since the time of the Dato Government. It has been the practice to give these seats in the Senate to ministers who were without any parliamentary place, so that they might be able to answer in Parliament for their departments, and this was the case with General Marina and Vice-Admiral Florez.

Before the assembly of the Cortes, Señor Dato proceeded to the bureau of the President of the Council and assured him that the Conservative Party did not wish to create any difficulty for the Government, and that therefore they would vote for the reelection of Señor Villanueva for the presidency of the Chamber. Señor Villanueva, he said, is one of the Liberal Democrats, supporters of the García Prieto section, who was most responsible for the split from the Romanones group, and apart from various inconsistencies, is often mentioned as a Germanophile. The Count de Romanones had also indicated to the leader of the Government that in the extreme circumstances in which the Ministry found itself, he might depend upon every possible assistance being given to him by the Romanones. The Count had previously stated that three of his nominees who held high governmental place outside the Cabinet were about to be withdrawn; but on the appeal of the Premier this intention was canceled.

For all that, the Premier had determined on resignation before the Cortes met, and the whole Cabinet agreed to retire. The difficulty as to Señor Gileno was apparently readjusted; but the more experience the Premier and those who were with him had of the situation the clearer did it become that it was impossible to harmonize governmental policy and what were conceived to be the best interests of the nation with the schemes and intentions of the War Minister, Señor La Cierva. His attitude and disposition toward various difficulties of the most serious character arising in



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph by Elliott & Fry, Ltd.

Mr. A. H. O'Connor

the country was not that of the rest of the Ministry. They were for a careful and, so far as possible, sympathetic consideration of just grievances, but the War Minister was apparently most disposed to give immediate consideration to military suppression.

Serious trouble was brewing in different parts of the country. At Ferrol an anxious situation had arisen. The civil juntas, about which little had been heard for a long time past, had been preparing, as was well known, a great demand for reforms, which demand they were ready to support in the most emphatic way, and it was now established that the junta of the postal and telegraphic servants, upon whom in recent years many additional burdens have been laid (increased public services, all-night telegrams and so forth, without any increase in wages or adequate increase in staff), was going to take the lead. Señor La Cierva was for using the mailed fist against them, and it was clear that this was the disposition of the military juntas that were supporting him. And, despite its acceptance of the scheme for military reforms and its promulgation in the official Gaceta on condition that the Cortes should have the opportunity of discussing the financial side, and that this part was not to be voted through till July, the Cabinet was plainly uneasy about this business.

Having all along said that when he had seen the country through a general election and called the Cortes, he would resign, Señor García Prieto felt that, in circumstances very different from those he had anticipated, the time had come for him to do so. It is fair to state that by marvelous patience and tact, and with absolutely no constructive policy, he had done far better as Premier and lasted much longer than anybody imagined would have been the case, and had thus staved off till now the great national crisis. Consequently he went to the new Cortes with his resignation all prepared. Señor Villanueva was re-elected president of the Chamber with 218 votes, the Republicans, Reformists and Regionalists abstaining from voting, and on taking possession of the presidential seat he made a short speech in which he appealed for concord.

NO COPPER MARKET FOR JAPAN ABROAD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Japan—Since the collapse of Russia Japan's copper has been left without any market abroad. London is getting a supply of copper solely from America, and there is no opportunity for Japan's copper to get a market there. Consequently, with the fall of Russia the demand for Japan's copper has ceased to exist. Overproduction is now a serious problem with the copper interests here, but the home demand being very large at present, the price of copper continues to maintain the standard of quotation that has prevailed hitherto, but it is anticipated that before long the price of copper will go down here.

In this connection a fact of very grave consequence has come to be disclosed. It is the fact that Japanese copper exported to Russia has fallen almost completely into the hands of the Germans.

The amount of copper sent to Russia from this country prior to the collapse of the Revolutionist Government of Petrograd is calculated at 130,000 tons, nearly all of which was sent from Vladivostok to Warsaw. Only a very little portion of Japan's copper now remains in Vladivostok. The principal reason for collecting it at Warsaw before the place fell into the hands of the Germans is thought to be on account of a secret understanding existing between some of the Russian officials and German interests to make the supply of copper usable for the Germans. Since that time, of course, Warsaw has been taken by the Germans.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIETY'S WORK

Activities of the Australian Nationalities Association Recounted in Interview by Its First London President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Australian Nationalities Association is universally known throughout the Commonwealth, but its activities in London may not, perhaps, be so generally apprehended, although the work it is performing will leave an imprint not only in England, but in Australia, where its activities in the heart of the Empire are being watched with intense interest. With the object of learning more of this association, which is making its influence felt in London, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called upon Mr. O'Connor, one of the co-founders of the London branch, and formerly chief president of the association in Western Australia, to get first-hand information of the work that is being carried out.

Mr. O'Connor, not unnaturally, spoke in enthusiastic terms about the A. N. A., which owes so much to him. "It was founded in Melbourne some thirty years ago," he said, "by a number of ardent and enthusiastic young Australians, amongst whom were Mr. J. L. Purves, Q. C., leader of the Victorian Bar, and other prominent Australians. The fundamental object of the association was to develop national pride in Australia, as distinct from, but not antagonistic to, the sentiment of affection for the Old Country. The founders hoped that the fostering of love of the country would prepare the way for the day when Australia could call herself a nation. The A. N. A.," Mr. O'Connor continued, "was largely responsible for the federation of the Australian colonies, but, this accomplished, its work was only begun. It desired to foster a spirit of self-reliance, a confidence in the products of Australia, and to break down the then existing idea that only goods from overseas were worth having."

"The A. N. A. Exhibition, held annually in Melbourne, is of prime importance, attended by the Governor-General, the Prime Minister, visitors from all the states and other prominent people. It is an occasion for important speeches on matters of moment, and in this it is not unlike the historical Lord Mayor's Day banquet in London. On a recent occasion the Governor-General, in speaking of the work of the A. N. A., dwelt on the national spirit of Australia, and, incidentally, on the products of Australian skill, Australian industry and artistic perception. It was, he said, the national spirit that brought forth to the full the latent energy, aptitude, character and strength of every race. Patriotism was no mere matter of words, of politics, or of journalism. It was a matter of everyday life and everyday action. The politics of the A. N. A. was the public good. It did not set out that eternal question, Where do I come in? It substituted for that demoralizing query, Where does Australia come in? It set out to prove to Australians that their native land was worth working for, and it was a readiness to do that which was the test of patriotism. The exhibition testified to the wisdom of the interests and the variety of taste of Australians. Displays which originated in a thirst for knowledge, for the latest products of research or for the triumph of perfect workmanship, were always useful and interesting. He invoked the enthusiasm of the A. N. A. in support of bringing scientific research into closer relationship with industry. To create a new industry, to raise an existing industry to a higher level, to open up new spheres of activity and to send forth products which would carry the name of Australia far and wide, and make

it synonymous with good workmanship, good material and highly developed skill, was as great a patriotic achievement as to conquer a city."

The association does all it can for the encouragement of the Australian art and literature, and the interest of Australia always comes first. "I would emphasize," Mr. O'Connor said, "the fact that the policy of the A. N. A. does not conflict with the interest of Great Britain. Every ounce of additional strength gained is strength first for Australia, and then for the Empire generally."

The A. N. A. was a firm supporter of the policy of establishing an Australian navy. In season and out of season this policy was advocated, and it was a great day for the association when the first dreadnought, forming part of the Australian fleet unit, steamed into Sydney harbor. As in commercial matters, the A. N. A. urged that Australia should be self-reliant in military policy, and the association supported compulsory military training with much enthusiasm. There is no doubt that this powerful band of Australians exercises a good influence on the Federal Parliament. In Victoria, there now exists a spirit of national pride more noticeable than in any other part of Australia. This, Mr. O'Connor submitted, was due to the fact that the great majority of members of the A. N. A. resided in that State.

The A. N. A. has been a training ground for politicians, but as an association it takes no part in party as distinct from national politics. It embraces public men of all shades of opinion, and perhaps it is for this reason that the association has become so firmly rooted. The rules lay down that no subject bearing on religion, and no allusion calculated to excite sectarian feelings shall be introduced or made at any meeting of the association, or at any meeting under its auspices.

In the opinion of the association, state governors if required at all should not be brought from England, but chosen from men who have already made their mark in the Commonwealth. Whenever this question comes up for discussion as it does periodically, the A. N. A. wholeheartedly supports this view. The same policy of "Australians first," runs through all their activities, the term "Australians" of course including both native-born and those who have become citizens of the Commonwealth. "It is difficult," resumed Mr. O'Connor, "to single out the names of leaders of the A. N. A., but I must refer to Mr. Alfred Deakin, former Prime Minister, and one of Australia's greatest orators, a leading member of the association. Another member, Sir Alexander Peacock, was until recently Premier of Victoria, and the Hon. W. A. Watt, Treasurer of the Commonwealth, doubtless the next Prime Minister, who resigned the Victorian premiership to enter federal politics, developed his great gift of oratory in the A. N. A. debates."

Among the objects of the London branch of the A. N. A. the following may be mentioned:

1. The recognition and encouragement of high ideals of national life and character, and the stimulation of literature, art and natural science among Australians and New Zealanders.
 2. The dissemination of general information concerning Australasia throughout the United Kingdom.
 3. The advancement of Australasian ideals and the provision of means for Australians and New Zealanders in the United Kingdom to meet and discuss questions of interest to themselves and of importance to Australasia.
 4. The adoption of suitable means for assisting and entertaining Australians and New Zealanders when visiting the United Kingdom.
 5. The membership of the society shall consist of an unlimited number of male and female members, who shall be natives of any of the Australian states or of the Dominion of New Zealand, or of any territories administered by the Commonwealth of Australia or the Dominion of New Zealand.
- "There can be no doubt," concluded Mr. O'Connor, "that the work now being done by the A. N. A. is of national importance. The objects of the association—not dissimilar to those of a kindred association in California—appeal to the best side of human nature, and its influence will help to lead the people of the Commonwealth along the fair and open road to self-reliant manhood."

TZECH INDEPENDENCE DEMANDS FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria (via Berne)—The Tzecho-Slovak Socialist organ, Pravo Lidu, has drawn attention to the fact that for the first time a paper representing the German Socialists in Austria has spoken favorably of the demand for a sovereign Tzecho-Slovak state. The paper in question was the Reichsbörger Tagesbote, the organ of the German Socialists in Bohemia, which published a series of articles on the question of an independent Tzecho-Slovak state. In the last of which the following passage occurred: "Every people must have the right to decide its allegiance. The Social Democrats must recognize the right of the Tzecho-Slovak nation to independence, as well as the right of all Slovenes, Croats and Serbs to unite in a Jugo-Slav state, and the right of Poles and Ruthenes freely to decide their allegiance. The Social Democrats of the German Empire must recognize the right of Alsations and Poles to self-determination. In future the German-Magyar hegemony must disappear in a transformed Austria." In Tzecho circles this avowal is traced to the influence on German Socialists of the inter-allied Socialist memorandum on war aims.

LETTERS

Arizona and Compulsory Vaccination

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor: The people of Arizona are becoming much disturbed over the fact that the State Board of Health are attempting to enforce the compulsory vaccination law. I have traveled the whole State, and the same information comes to me that a large percentage of the people are opposed to the law.

In Winslow, the superintendent of schools told me that 90 persons had refused to have their children vaccinated. In Bisbee, where the president of the school board, is the city health officer, there is no disposition on the part of the doctor to see the law enforced. In Phoenix, the superintendent said that fully 75 per cent of the people are opposed to the law. The superintendent of Phoenix gave orders to his principals, if a doctor appeared on the grounds, to call a policeman and have him put off. In Phoenix, the president of the school board is a doctor, but does not believe in compulsory vaccination.

I get the same from all of the school men in the State. The health officer is trying to force the school authorities to enforce the law, and the school authorities in turn say to the Board of Health, "It is your law; enforce it."

The matter has come to an issue in Phoenix. The enclosed clipping will be self-explanatory. The facts as stated are correct, as I have verified them. In one small town in the State, where the school authorities were in fear of the health officer, the children were lined up and all vaccinated. In each case the doctor must be paid by the parent, the sum of \$1. In Phoenix, there is not a case of smallpox and there is absolutely no excuse for the health officer to compel vaccination except to show his authority and receive the \$1 fee.

I have copied the following from the Public Health Laws of the State of Arizona:

"Section 30. Each parent or guardian, having the care, custody or control of any minor or other person shall cause such minor or other person to be vaccinated."

"Sec. 37. Any person who willfully secretes himself or others known to have a contagious or infectious disease, or any health officer, superintendent of public health, or any member of any local board of health, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the duties required to be performed by him under the provisions of this chapter, and any person who fails to comply with or violates any of the provisions of this chapter, or neglects or refuses to conform to any rule, regulations or measures adopted by the local board of health within whose jurisdiction he shall at the time be, and which shall have been published or shall have come to his knowledge, or refuses or neglects promptly to obey any orders, directions or instructions given to him by such board of health, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$10 or more than \$50, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 30 days, or by both, and any physician convicted under this chapter shall have his license revoked." (Signed) C. April 5, 1918.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Mr. R. C. Norman, who has been the leader of the

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Moderates for the last three years, has recently been elected chairman of the London County Council, and Mr. C. Urquhart Fisher, Moderate, a brother of the president of the Local Government Board, vice-chairman. Dr. Scott Lidgett was unanimously elected leader of the Progressives, in succession to Sir John Benn, who resigned recently on personal grounds. As already stated, Miss K. T. Wallis, Progressive, was appointed deputy chairman, this being the first time in the history of the council that a woman has been elected to the post. In proposing Miss Wallis' election, Dr. Scott Lidgett spoke appreciatively of her as a most capable and distinguished woman who has "made good" in the public service, and who might well be the pioneer of a long succession of women on the dais.

EXPORTS QUESTION UNDER INVESTIGATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—The Minister for the Interior has adopted the practice of issuing communiqués reporting the results of the investigations which are taking place in connection with the scandal concerning the export of silk and cotton to the Central Empires by way of Switzerland, and the arrest of several more persons has been announced. The Minister for Finance, Signor Meda, has made some statements to the Epoca with regard to the affirmations of certain newspapers that he had defended those politicians who were responsible for the scandal. He had had no intention, Signor Meda declared, of defending anyone or anything. All he had meant to do was to state how matters had stood and how they stood then, and to give as much idea of what had been done, as it was prudent to state publicly. When the situation had been reestablished according to law and the facts, Parliament would be the better able to pronounce upon it and to declare in what direction either individual or collective political responsibility might lie.

Referring to the statement that he had ordered an inquiry into the whole matter of the exports, the Minister said that such was not the case; what he had done was to arrange that, as soon as possible, Parliament should have before it the whole of the legislative, administrative, and statistical details concerning exportation in order that future decisions might be based on the facts as a whole and not on fragmentary information. He had nothing to conceal either as regarded himself or others, whether they were politicians or officials. One thing only he complained of, and that was the hasty judgments formed on incomplete information and based merely on impressions. He wished matters so to be arranged that their whole policy with regard to exports might be thoroughly examined, especially that which concerned the earlier part of the war. It was always a good thing to recognize what mistakes had been made and who had been responsible for them, but this should be done only with the desire of ascertaining the truth and of guarding against a possible recurrence of the mistakes.

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DRY LAW EMPTIES JAILS OF ALASKA

Deputy United States Marshal at Tanana Concludes That Nearly All Sentences in Last 20 Years Trace to Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—Jails in Alaska have been rapidly emptied of prisoners since prohibition went into effect on Dec. 31, and, according to C. W. Vawter, deputy United States marshal at Tanana, reporting to his chief, L. T. Erwin, United States marshal for the fourth division, with headquarters in Fairbanks, the jails will soon be available for other uses than the confinement of lawbreakers.

"Since I have been in Alaska, nearly 20 years now, I believe that the cause of the confinement of 99 per cent of the prisoners who have served sentences in jail can be traced directly to intoxicating liquors," says Deputy Marshal Vawter in his report. "When no liquor can be had there is a noticeable decrease in the number of arrests, as illustrated by the small number made recently in the Tanana district."

"There has been no drunkenness in Tanana since the saloons were closed. I have not seen a person under the influence of liquor since that day, and have heard of no complaints from others. Every one is obeying the law, it appears."

"I expect to see the jail completely emptied of prisoners in the near future on account of the dry law. All the liquor that can possibly be cached away will have been consumed very soon, and Alaska jails will go out of business."

Conditions peculiar to Alaska have made the liquor evil a most noticeable one. During the dark winter months in the northland the saloons have been practically the only gathering place for men confined together in settlements that are cut off from the rest of the world, and there has always been a large space in the holds of vessels sailing to Alaska which was given over to crates of liquor shipped into the territory.

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PARTICULARS OF BRITISH NAVAL RAID ON FLANDERS COAST

RESULT OF ATTACK UPON U-BOAT BASES

Members of Parliament at Westminster Stirred by First Lord of the Admiralty's Description of British Naval Exploit

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—Sir Eric Geddes' account in the House of Commons today of the raid this morning on Zeebrugge and Ostend, could not be complete, for, as he remarked, most of those engaged had been fighting the greater part of the night and had not yet come in. Sir Eric's narrative stirred the members, who could fully appreciate how such an exploit, attended to all appearances by so many possibilities of disaster, would appeal to the offensive instinct of the British Navy. It was clearly carried through by volunteers, with the very maximum of determination and self-sacrifice, and the results may have been commensurate with the resolution and courage displayed and the losses incurred.

At any rate, two disused cruisers, full of concrete, now rest an unpleasant obstacle at the entrance of the Zeebrugge Canal. A similar success may have been obtained at Ostend. One of the old submarines, charged with explosives, succeeded in its object of reaching the piling at the approach to the Mole and blowing it up. An enemy destroyer was torpedoed while escaping to sea, and various miscellaneous damage was done.

Further details will reveal exactly the material results accomplished, but much importance certainly attaches to the moral effect on the Germans of this exploit, particularly of the landing party, and to the evidence it affords that the British Navy's offensive potentialities are as great as ever.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Eric Geddes, in supplementing the Admiralty report on the raid against Zeebrugge and Ostend, said in giving the House of Commons such information as had come to hand "of this extremely gallant and hazardous raid": "I ask the members to appreciate that most of the officers and men from whom we have got to get the information have been fighting the greater part of the night and that some are not yet in."

The raid was undertaken under command of Vice-Admiral Roger Keyes, commanding at Dover. French destroyers cooperated with the British forces—six obsolete cruisers, all from 20 to 30 years old, took part in the attack.

"They were the brilliant, Sirius, Iphigenia, Intrepid, Thetis and Vindictive."

"The first five of these were filled with concrete and were to be sunk in the channel and entrances to the two ports, if this could possibly be managed."

The Vindictive, working with two ferry boats, carried storming and demolition parties to storm the head of the Mole which runs out from Zeebrugge. The Vindictive was specially fitted for landing storming parties and was armed specially for the purpose with flame-throwers, stokes' mortars and that sort of thing.

"The men employed on the block ships and in the storming and demolition parties on the Vindictive were bluejackets and marines picked from a large number of volunteers from the grand fleet and naval and marine depots. There was great competition for the undertaking, and we could only use a very small proportion of those who volunteered."

"There were light covering forces belonging to the Dover command and Harwich forces under Admiral Tyrwhitt covering the operation in the north. A force of monitors, together with a large number of very small motor boats, took part in the operation, which was particularly intricate and had to be worked to a time table, and involved delicate navigation on a hostile coast without lights and largely unknown navigational conditions developed since the war, with the added danger of mine fields."

"I should like to mention that the officer who developed the operation was killed."

"The high development of scientific use of fog or smoke was one of the essentials to success. It was more fog than smoke, which, combined with certain wind conditions, was essential to the success of the operation, so as to protect the operation from batteries which might have flanked it."

"The plan was, after an intense bombardment of Zeebrugge by the monitors, the Vindictive, with auxiliaries, was to run alongside the Mole and attack it with gunfire as they approached. Storming and demolition parties were to be landed. Meantime three block ships, assisted by motor boats, were to make for the entrance to the canal, run aground and be blown up. Two old and valueless submarines, filled with explosives, were to run against a pile work connecting the masonry with the shore, in order to cut off the Mole from the shore."

"At Ostend the operation was more simple, but the difficulties were considerably increased by mist, rain and low visibility and the consequent absence of aerial cooperation."

"The results thus far are known to be two block ships were run ashore and blown up at Ostend. It is too early to say definitely whether they accomplished their object, but so far as the officers could see in the darkness they were slightly off the course. At Zeebrugge two of three block ships attained their objective, being sunk or

blown up at the entrance of the canal. The third grounded while passing in. "A certain amount of damage, the extent at present unknown, was done by gun fire and torpedo attack on an enemy destroyer and other craft lying at the Mole. Coastal motor boats reported having torpedoed an enemy destroyer which was trying to escape seaward. One of the two old submarines gained its objective and destroyed the piling approach to the Mole."

"Storming parties from the Vindictive and the ferryboats attacked under an extremely heavy fire and fought with the greatest gallantry, maintaining their position alongside the Mole for an hour and causing, it is believed, much damage to the enemy and inflicting considerable losses. The objectives for the storming and demolition parties on the Mole were the enemy forces holding it and the battery upon it, as well as the destroyer and submarine depots and the large seaplane base upon it."

"After reembarquing their landing parties the aforesaid three vessels withdrew. This attack primarily was intended to engage the attention of the garrison on the Mole, thereby allowing the block ships to enter the harbor."

"The casualties to the personnel, as we have expected in a hazardous venture of the kind, were heavy in proportion to the number of men engaged. Up to today the British losses reported are one destroyer sunk by gunfire and two coastal motor boats and two launches missing."

"We have sufficient information to show that the entrance to the Bruges Canal probably was effectively blocked, that material damage was done, and that the greatest credit is due to all ranks for their gallantry."

The following is the text of the Admiralty report on the raid:

"Early this morning a naval raid was made on Ostend and Zeebrugge, which are being used by the enemy as destroyer and submarine bases. Our forces are returning, and the scanty information so far received is to the effect that the raid met with a reasonable measure of success."

"With the exception of covering ships, the force employed consisted of auxiliary vessels and six obsolete cruisers. Five of these cruisers, filled with concrete, were used as block ships, and after being run aground, were, in accordance with orders, blown up, and abandoned by the crews. A further communiqué will be issued when reports have been received from the ships which are now returning to their bases."

"No report of casualties has yet been received."

Zeebrugge, the seaport on the Belgian coast, which has earned such a name throughout the world as one of the most notorious of the German submarine bases, is quite a modern affair. No doubt, there was always a village here, but the port of Zeebrugge, with its massive crescent-shaped mole of solid masonry, projecting its outer harbor from the northwest winds; with its extensive warehouses, elevators, and railway tracks, is the direct result of the revival of Bruges, the ancient, old-world Flemish city, some eight miles across the plain, to the southeast. That is, it is eight miles by rail, but by the splendid Canal Maritime, which today connects the two towns, it is but six miles. To appreciate the full importance of Zeebrugge, it is necessary to understand something about the Canal Maritime. It is, as has been said, six miles long. It is 230 feet wide, accommodates seagoing vessels of a draft of 25 feet, and terminates, at the Zeebrugge end, in the inner basin of the harbor. This inner basin communicates with an extensive outer harbor, and the whole is protected by the great mole already referred to which was the landing place of Admiral Keyes' storming and demolition parties. It is, therefore, in every way adapted for the very purpose to which it is now being put. Before the war, it was a place of much commerce. In those days large numbers of merchant steamers, large and small, made their way back and forth between Zeebrugge and Bruges; whilst from Zeebrugge itself a regular line of ships ran to Hull, on the east coast of England. The little town was, in fact, gaining rapidly in importance as the port of Bruges.

Lord Beresford Pleased

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—"I was delighted to hear the First Lord's statement this afternoon," said Admiral Lord Beresford last night, "but I cannot, of course, express any opinion on its effects on the meager information yet available. But this I can say: I am always in favor of doing something that will annoy the enemy. Blocking up a harbor is a terribly difficult undertaking, and you can never be quite sure how near to success you have got. You never can be sure that the ships you sink are in the exact place you want them to be. Then again there is always the possibility of dredging a channel around them or, if they are, finding passage between them."

"But I don't say this in any spirit

of criticism. I think it is a splendid thing to have done and quite worth attempting, and we must not be disappointed if the results do not quite come up to our expectations. We must keep a level head amid all the ups and downs of war. We know that whatever the British Navy undertakes will be well, fearlessly and thoroughly done, in accordance with the old traditions of the service."

"These experiments are very wise, although people must not expect too much from them. In the old days we used fresh ships. Gallant attempts were made with them, which were not always successful, but the enemy hated and dreaded them all the same."

Naval Raid Reviewed

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Archibald Hurd, a well-known writer on naval subjects, reviewing the naval raid on Zeebrugge in The Daily Telegraph, says:

"The sea was smooth and the wind favorable, but unfortunately the wind changed after the operation was begun, with the result that the ingeniously devised smoke screen was less effective than was hoped, and the British casualties were consequently increased. Although the desperate fighting on the breakwater resulted in severe casualties, the losses in the desperate exploit of sinking the ships in the entrance of the canal were very light, owing to the skill with which the relief ships were worked."

German Batteries Silenced

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—During the British attack on the Belgian coast, according to reports from the Zeeland frontier transmitted by the Rotterdam correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, several German batteries at Ostend and Zeebrugge were silenced by the bombardment from the sea. There also was much aerial fighting. The attack began at midnight, the report says, and until two o'clock in the morning the German batteries fired continuously.

WHY HUNGARIAN CABINET RESIGNED

BUDAPEST, Hungary (Wednesday)—Dr. Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, today explained in the Hungarian Lower House that the Cabinet had resigned because it had become doubtful whether it would be authorized to dissolve Parliament in order to carry through the suffrage reform measure. Emperor Karl, the Premier said, had accepted the resignations, but had asked the Ministers to conduct affairs until the appointment of a new Cabinet.

AIR RAID WARNING

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Aeroplane having been heard coming toward Paris, an air raid warning was given shortly before midnight last night, but no airplanes reached the Paris district, according to an official statement issued today. The statement reads: "Suspicious sounds of aeroplane engines having been reported by watching posts as coming in the direction of Paris, warning was given at 11:35 o'clock p. m. No aeroplane crossed the fire curtain or flew over the Paris district. All clear was sounded at 1:02 a. m."

Another statement says: A German airplane which was approaching Paris last night was caught by the French searchlights, taken under a violent fire and compelled to land near Nogent l'Artaud. It was a bombarding triplane. The crew, consisting of a lieutenant, a non-commissioned officer and a machine gunner, was captured.

AMERICAN MISSION VISITS CLYDE

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The American industrial mission today visited the Clyde shipbuilding yards and the British fleet at Rosyth, in order to become acquainted with British naval activities. The members of the mission were given a cordial reception aboard the British and American warships and the commander of the American vessels told them that as part of the British Navy, that cooperation was running most smoothly, and that in everything but purely naval and technical matters there was nothing whatever to distinguish between the two navies.

After the visit to the fleets, the British Admiral entertained the delegates at luncheon at the Rosyth naval base.

AMERICANS IN ITALY

ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—American speakers roused the enthusiasm of a large crowd at a patriotic meeting in the Argentina Theater tonight. Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, a captain of the American Flying Corps, and J. Mitchell Chapelle were the men who transformed the meeting into a notable demonstration for President Wilson and America's part in the war. They emphasized the cordial feeling of the United States toward Italy and eulogized the devotion of the Allies to the ideals which they declared would triumph in a victory for the allied arms.

STORIES TOLD BY BRITISH SURVIVORS

Some of Incidents in British Attempt to Block Up German Submarine Channels Recounted—Results of Enterprise Shown

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Not only was the mouth of the canal at Zeebrugge blocked but British sailors and marines who participated in the raid on the German submarine bases believe that they destroyed every gun on the Mole, demolished the sheds throughout its entire length and blew up large stores of munitions in the sheds, according to stories given by the survivors to the correspondent of The Daily Chronicle at a Kentish port.

Until they were within a half-mile of the harbor of Zeebrugge, no ships in the attacking force had picked up the light on the Mole. The attacking ship, which started for the Mole followed by muttered calls of "Good luck" from the ship's companies of the escorting fleet outside the harbor, had scarcely got within sight of the light when it was discovered by the Germans. Star shells instantly pierced the thick haze, showing up the cruiser as clearly as though it had been daylight.

In one second it seemed as if every battery in the neighborhood had concentrated its fire on the cruiser. How she was able to get ahead none of those watching her understood. Great 17-inch shells and others of smaller caliber flew around her like hail. She was apparently hit by some of the smaller ones, but she plugged ahead, and was seen to turn the corner of the harbor. The German fire apparently was deflected from her vital parts by the intervening structure of the Mole, and most of the damage done was above the water line.

Disregarding all that had happened, the cruiser went up to the Mole and landed a large party of bluejackets and marines. The German defenders conceived the idea that their assailants were Americans and, according to some of the survivors, this cry was heard:

"It's the Americans! It's the Yankees!"

Some of the Germans bolted en masse from the nearest batteries leaving their guns to the British. The guns were destroyed one by one, while others in the landing party dealt with the sheds and munition stores with flame-throwers.

Apparently under cover of this operation, the concrete-laden cruisers, with which it was intended to block the channel, made their way through the harbor, accompanied, as far as it can be ascertained, by only one submarine. As they approached the entrance, they anchored, swung around on the cables and, according to the testimony of one of the observers, were sunk within 23 minutes.

One of the destroyers or submarines exploded a charge at the gates of the lock to the Bruges Canal and they are believed to have been destroyed. Meanwhile four destroyers entered the harbor and cruised around, making observations, but were unable to take part in the battle.

When the attacking ship and its landing party had completed their work, the sailors and marines were taken aboard again despite the damaged condition of the cruiser, which then began to make its way out of the harbor.

One of the 17-inch shells out of the hundreds of various calibers fired at the cruiser got well home in her upper works. Her steering gear was injured and she signaled an escort ship to show her the way out, but before help arrived she had found her way out and taken her place under her own steam behind the lines of protecting cruisers.

One man who watched the operation from an escorting ship said to the correspondent:

"When we saw the damage she had suffered, it seemed scarcely possible that she was able to keep afloat. The men below must have worked like

Trojans, for she was throwing flames 10 feet high from her funnels and she made the fastest time she probably ever accomplished."

The narrator then added: "We were only 400 or 500 yards away from the point of the Mole, but were afraid to fire a shot lest we reveal our exact whereabouts to the enemy. Apparently he nearly judged it, for he threw a number of shells around us. At a moderate estimate, between 3000 and 4000 shells were fired at the squadron."

The German destroyer which was sunk was rammed amidships and torpedoed. Those who returned to the Kentish port also said that boarders rushed on the German destroyers anchored in the harbor, taking them completely by surprise. Some of the Germans hurried up the hatchways, but before they could reach the decks, the British sailors sent them tumbling down the hatchways.

REICHSTAG TOLD LOSS WAS LOW

Continuation of Battle Necessary, Says Prussian War Minister as Pessimism Grows

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—The Prussian War Minister, Lieutenant General von Stein, in a statement to the Reichstag main committee on the events at the front, said that the losses were quite normal, and in some cases remarkably small, while many wounded had been already sent back to the front. The large English supplies captured facilitated the establishment of a supply service. A continuation of the battle was necessary for the overcoming of enemy vantage points.

In Palestine, he said, reviewing the other war theaters, the English thrust which menaced the Turkish communications had been checked and the English thrown back across the Jordan.

The German papers are deprecating the popular pessimism concerning the present pause in the western operations and explaining that the interruption is quite natural. The Koelnische Volkszeitung's Berlin correspondent states that the Reichstag main committee's discussion on the campaign has increased the pessimism prevailing. Admiral von Capelle, he remarks, was not very happy in his reply, but there is no real ground for doubt or even despondency.

Tribute to German Troops

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Advice received from Berlin says that the War Minister, Lieutenant-General von Stein, in addressing the main committee of the Reichstag, paid a tribute to what he termed the splendid performances of the German troops. The War Minister said that some detachments had lost two-thirds of their company leaders.

"Our successes in the West are to be regarded as a great victory," he continued. "From southwest of Arras to La Fère we broke through the English positions to a depth of 60 kilometers. About 100,000 prisoners and 1500 guns were our booty there."

"Afterwards we drove the French from strong positions across the Oise-Aisne Canal, and beat the English again in battle at Armentières, capturing over 20,000 prisoners and 250 guns."

"In Finland and the Ukraine, the operations are following their ordered course. On the Italian and Macedonian battle fronts the situation is unchanged. Considerable numbers of the enemy are being held in check there."

On the Caucasus front our Turkish allies have entered the regions promised to them in the peace treaty."

CABLE SERVICE RESUMED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Resumption of its plain language, deferred transatlantic cable service has been announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company. Last July, following the interruption of some of the company's lines to Europe, the service was suspended.

For the Sake of NORMAL GROWTH

From the first step he takes as a baby until the time when foot and leg bones are completely mature, every child's footwear should be chosen carefully to permit natural development.

To the making of our children's shoes we give the attention that we know thinking parents insist upon. It is a work we have done successfully for years. Many adults today are grateful for the comfort they have had in Coward Shoes even from childhood.



STRAIGHT ANKLE

The Coward Shoe

JAMES S. COWARD
209-211 Greenwich Street
New York
(Near Warren St.)
Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else

SIGNIFICANCE OF BRITISH NAVAL RAID

Episode a Reminder to Germany That if Allies Have Temporarily Dropped Initiative on Land They May Assume It at Sea

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The attack on Ostend and Zeebrugge, which took place suitably enough on St. George's Day, would appear from the reports of those who took part in it to have been even more successful than the restrained statement by Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, indicated.

Survivors speak of having destroyed the sheds on the Mole from end to end, of having blown up most of the ammunition, of having destroyed an enormous number of guns, which have made the Mole so formidable. This is in addition to the sinking of two ships, with thousands of tons of concrete, at the mouth of the canal to Bruges, thereby presenting the Germans with the most formidable obstacle, since in such a narrow waterway the use of dynamite to blow this obstacle out of the way will be restricted by the danger of destroying the walls of the canal.

As one of the submarines, filled with explosives, succeeded in its object of ramming the Mole and blowing itself up, the damage to the Mole in this way must also have been considerable. When aerial reconnaissances have been made, a more correct estimate of the material damage done will be possible.

Apart from the central enterprise of the block ships and high explosive submarines, the most hazardous enterprise was that of the Vindictive, which, with two Mersey ferryboats, lay alongside Zeebrugge Mole for an hour, pouring in a heavy fire at close range, and landing storm troops, who destroyed the guns and attacked the sheds and munition stores with flame-throwers. Finally, the Vindictive and her smaller consorts got away.

An important feature was that although the whole operation at Zeebrugge and Ostend were carried through on a most elaborate time-table, enabling the different events to be synchronized with the maximum effect, no part of the scheme miscarried and everything went through according to plan.

When the formidable character of the German mine protection of these marine bases is considered and when it is remembered that, as Lord Jellicoe said last August, the "coastline is studded with heavy guns, which in themselves constitute infinitesimal targets at a range of more than 20,000 yards, on which any bombardment could be carried out," this carrying through of the elaborate time-table is a very remarkable feat.

Though at Ostend the officers engaged, from such observations as they could make, thought the block ships were slightly out of their course, it is extremely likely that two such ships sunk within the piers of Ostend Harbor may make the harbor useless for a time. At Zeebrugge, Bruges with its dockyards and factories is sealed up, and extensive reconstruction work will have to be done to the Mole and its fortifications.

Above all the episode is a reminder to Germany that if the Allies have for

the time being relinquished the initiative on the land they may assume it on the sea.

King George's Congratulations

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—King George has telegraphed his congratulations on the success of the British raid on German submarine bases to Vice Admiral Keyes.

WORK IN MACEDONIA AND ALBANIA BY ITALY

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—General Schiven, military attaché to the American Embassy here, has returned from a trip to Albania and Macedonia. Telling of his observations, he said:

"Everywhere I passed I was able to see that the practical qualities of the Italian race have shown themselves. They are doing the same work that was accomplished by the Americans in the Philippines. The Italian task embraced all fields, from that of feeding the population, who otherwise would have perished of hunger, to the vaster undertakings of constructing roads, draining marsh lands and building."

General Schiven said that he was unable to speak of the military preparations, which were admirable. He found the Albanians full of gratitude to the Italians. When the road leading from Avlona to Santi Quaranta was inaugurated the crowds enthusiastically acclaimed General Ferrara and his brave soldiers.

GERMAN PAPER ON AMERICA'S HELP

THE HAGUE, Holland (Tuesday)—The Cologne Gazette comments on the fact that the British press has finally published a few figures on American naval help, after Secretary Daniels' speech in Cleveland. The paper says that the light cruisers under Admiral Sims have often been spoken of, and the fact that an increasing number of destroyers, cruisers, submarines, gunboats, and so forth, are in use is also well known. But the only new fact is that a number of big battleships of modern type have been under Sir David Beatty's command since a few months ago.

The paper declares that the 35,000 American officers and men in service in European waters are not very many, as this includes all the small vessels. America has not many destroyers, it is added, and the big battleships are chiefly demonstrative and will not come into battle. The paper adds: "And then the smart Yankees will not let the opportunity of learning something about modern warfare escape. Who knows how useful it will be?"

AUSTRIA LOOKS TO GERMANY FOR FOOD

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau.

VIENNA, Austria (Wednesday)—The burgomaster states that the available food supplies are very scanty and to hold out will necessitate the greatest sacrifices. The issue of contradictory and impossible orders and regulations are such that shopkeepers are daily in danger of prison. The burgomaster regretted the disappointment due to misstatements concerning foodstuffs imports from the Ukraine, and said Austria's only hope now lies in obtaining further assistance from Germany.

The Seal of Quality

"Gilt Crest" Wash Dresses

(FOR GIRLS)

\$3.25

A SPLENDID model effectively tailored, of fine quality gingham in Copenhagen and pink. Box-pleated effect, collar and cuffs of yellow or white material. White pearl buttons effectively trim the collar and wide belt. Sizes 8 to 14 years.

Ask for "Gilt Crest" Dresses

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Washington and Winter Streets, Boston, Mass.

LECTURE LECTURE

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Announces

A Free Lecture on Christian Science

BY DR. WALTON HUBBARD, C.S.B., of Spokane, Washington, Member of the Board of Lectureship of This Church

IN THE CHURCH EDIFICE, Falmouth and Norway Streets, Back Bay, Boston

Monday Evening, April 29, at Eight O'Clock

You Are Cordially Invited

BLOCKING GERMAN SUBMARINE NESTS BRILLIANT EXPLOIT

(Continued from page one)

fantry was especially active between Lens and Albert.

"Reconnoitering detachments which advanced at numerous points against our lines were everywhere driven back. The enemy with strong forces attempted to regain ground lost at Aveluy Wood on Sunday and also to capture the railway north of Arras on both sides of the Bouzincourt-Aveluy road. In repeated costly assaults he lost a number of prisoners. During the last two days 30 enemy airplanes were brought down.

"Macedonian front.—German detachments of the Massachussetts Bureau of Immigration, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. One recent instance, with which the bureau had direct dealing, was as follows:

CONSTANTINOPLE, Turkey (Wednesday).—The Turkish official communication issued on Monday says:

"We are fighting our way to Kars and have occupied Ouzurtzi, 30 kilometers northeast of Batumi."

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—Today's official statement follows:

"The hostile artillery activity increased yesterday afternoon and evening on the greater part of the British front, particularly in the Somme and Ancre sectors, in the valley of the Scarpe and in the sectors north of Bethune and north-northwest of Hallueul.

"During the night the activity of the enemy's artillery continued, and at an early hour this morning a heavy bombardment was opened along practically the whole British front from north of Albert to our junction with the French south of the Somme. Strong infantry attacks are reported in progress in the Albert sector and between the Somme and the Avre rivers.

"Heavy hostile shelling is reported to have taken place also early this morning between Givency and Robecq. Concentrations of hostile infantry in the neighborhood of Merville were dispersed by our artillery."

"At dusk hostile infantry left their trenches to attack northwest of Albert, but met with heavy rifle and machine-gun fire, and were driven back.

"Strong hostile attacks developed also late in the evening in the neighborhood of Dranoutre and were repulsed by French troops after sharp fighting. French and British artillery inflicted severe loss on the enemy."

The War Office issued a statement on Tuesday night which says:

"In local fighting east of Robecq, reported this morning, another minor operation having as its object the improvement of our lines in this sector was carried through to complete success. In addition to a gain of ground we captured 120 prisoners and a number of machine guns.

"We also improved our position slightly early this morning in the neighborhood of Metereen and secured several prisoners and four machine guns.

"The hostile artillery developed considerable activity early in the morning with gas shells in the Villers-Bretonneux sector."

Yesterday afternoon's report follows:

"As a result of a successful local operation carried out by us last night north of Albert, we improved our position and captured sixty prisoners. A number of prisoners have been taken by us also in the Robecq sector and near Wyttschaete, in both of which areas local fighting occurred to our advantage.

"In the neighborhood of Fampoux one of our raiding parties entered the enemy's trenches and penetrated his support lines.

"The hostile artillery was active yesterday afternoon and during the night west of Albert and on the greater part of our front from south of the forest of Nieppe to east of Ypres. Concentrations of hostile troops observed in the Villers-Bretonneux sector and in the neighborhood of Serre were engaged by our artillery."

PARIS, France (Wednesday).—Today's official statement follows:

"Between the Somme and the Avre the enemy's bombardment during the night took on a character of extreme violence along the Franco-British front, especially in the region of Hanard-en-Santerre and Villers-Bretonneux. French artillery carried on an energetic counter-bombardment of the German batteries.

"In the region of the Ailette and Avocourt Wood French patrols took prisoners. Elsewhere on the front there was intermittent cannonading."

The War Office on Tuesday night, issued the following statement:

"There was great artillery activity on both sides in the region of Hanard-en-Santerre and in the sector west of Noyon, but no infantry action. There were no events of importance on the rest of the front.

"Eastern theater, April 22: Infantry and artillery activity was displayed along the whole front. On the west bank of the Vardar one of our detachments carried out a raid on an enemy work, the greater part of the occupants being killed. In the region of Velestnik three attempts by the Bulgarians to recapture a fortified work taken the day before by the Serbian troops were broken. Between the lakes an enemy attack against our positions west of Presba was arrested by our artillery."

Yesterday afternoon's report follows:

"Rather spirited artillery engagements occurred on the Somme front and east of Rheims.

"German raids between Lassigny and Noyon, northwest of Rheims and

in the Vosges were without results. Prisoners remained in our hands. "Everywhere else the night passed in quiet."

ROME, Italy (Wednesday).—The Italian War Office on Tuesday issued a statement which reads as follows: "Lively patrol actions occurred in the Posina Valley. An effective artillery fire was directed against enemy troops in movement between Col Caprile and Col Della Beretta. "On the remainder of the front nothing of importance occurred."

TREATMENT OF ALIENS CRITICIZED

Certain Private Banks in Boston Said to Take Advantage of Them in Exchanges

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—"Certain private banks do not seem to be treating the aliens just as they should, and the bureau is awake to the matter, and intends to see that justice is done," stated Edward V. Hickey, executive secretary of the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. One recent instance, with which the bureau had direct dealing, was as follows:

A Russian took his rubles to a bank to exchange them for a draft to be sent by the bank to his home folks in the native land. The bank gave him credit, in United States money, for \$140. Returning some time later, he learned that the draft had not been sent. A second time he called, and found the draft still unsent. An official of the bank informed him that because conditions in Russia had caused financial depreciation and because the bank had to take a certain per cent to pay for handling his draft, it was now good for only \$140.

The man took his trouble to the bureau of immigration, which at once asked the bank to pay the man the \$140. This was done. Then, with authority at its back, the bureau requested the bank to pay the remaining \$25, claiming that if the draft had been sent when it should have been, there would have been no depreciation, and since interest was now due the man, that should be enough to cover the cost of handling the draft. And it was not until after quite a little persuasion that the \$25 was paid back to its rightful owner.

This was given by Mr. Hickey as only one of many cases. "These bankers," he said, "get the aliens' money and then hold it. If it rises in value, they will return only the amount first deposited. If it depreciates, they will return only the amount to which they claim it has depreciated."

GERMAN ACTIVITY SEEN IN MEXICO

(Continued from page one)

there were now in Mexico four times as many Germans as there were before the European War, and that little was being done to counteract their influence and propaganda, as nine out of every ten Americans had left Mexico. "In fact," said Senator Fall, "Germany has as much control at the present on the commercial life of Mexico as she has on that of Austria-Hungary."

He declared also that Germans have bought up a great deal of the confiscated property of Americans, and that they have consistently held up to the Mexicans the promise that Germany, after obtaining victory over her enemies, would provide the financial support necessary to rehabilitate Mexico. He said further that German newspapers in the Spanish language are constantly being circulated among the peasantry, when they come to buy in the German stores, and that all this is working strongly against the interests of the Allies.

Asked as to his opinion of press dispatches indicating that there is a concentration of Mexican troops on the Texas border, the Senator from New Mexico said that the situation was so delicate that it was inadvisable at the present to question the motives or the purposes of the Mexican Government in this matter.

In Mexican circles in Washington, it was stated that the reason for whatever military activity there is on the border is that the Government wishes to take precautions against Villa bandits. It is not believed here, however, that thousands of troops would be concentrated for this purpose at this time. Further, it is well known that a considerable number of Mexican military officers are inclined to favor the cause of the enemies of the United States. In this respect, Senator Fall pointed out, German propaganda had been as successful in Mexico as in other parts of the world.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE MEETING

BOSTON, Mass.—The Scandinavian Equal Suffrage League of Greater Boston, Carl G. Borglund, President, will hold a concert and mass meeting in Berkeley Hall, 4 Berkeley Street, Boston, on Sunday, at 3:30 p. m. The chief address (on Woman suffrage) will be given by Miss Jennie D. Loitman, attorney-at-law. The musical program includes piano solos by Miss Frances C. Lamb, song by Miss Elsa C. Lindell, violin solo by Miss Alma Rosengren, formerly of Kansas. The Societies Gustaf Adolf II, I. O. G. T., Oscar Bernadotte, I. O. G. T., and Svea, I. O. G. T., are cooperating.

PILGRIM PUBLICITY

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual meeting of the Pilgrim Publicity Association will be held tomorrow afternoon when the reports of the nominating committee and officers will be read. It is announced today, Maj. M. M. Hart of the Fourth Canadian Mounted Rifles will make an address following the dinner.

VERDICT OF GUILTY IN HINDU PLOT CASE

Twenty-Nine Persons Are Convicted by Jury in San Francisco of Conspiracy to Violate United States' Neutrality

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Twenty-nine persons, Hindus, former German consular officers, business men and others were found guilty today by a jury in the Federal Court of conspiracy to violate the neutrality of the United States through plots to foment revolution against British rule in India.

Thirty were on trial, and the only verdict not guilty was returned in the case of John R. Craig, head of the Craig shipbuilding yards, Long Branch, Cal.

The German defendants were not entitled to bail, Judge W. C. Van Fleet ruled, and the following were ordered interdicted pending sentence, which will be passed next Tuesday.

Franz Bopp, former German consul-general at San Francisco; E. H. von Schack, vice consul; Charles Tatten-dorf, bodyguard to Wilhelm von Brincken, military attaché of the German consulate; Walter Sauerback, navigating officer of the German gunboat Geier; Capt. Edwin Deinat, commander of the steamer Holstia, a German merchantman interned at Honolulu; Capt. Heinrich Elba, commander of the steamer Ahlers, German merchantman, at Hilo, and Henry Kauffmann, chancellor of the German consulate.

The bail of each Hindu defendant was fixed at \$25,000.

The remaining defendants and their bail were announced as follows:

J. Clyde, San Diego, Cal., city attorney of Coronado, Cal., and former paymaster of the United States naval militia, \$15,000; Joseph L. Bley, member of a local brokerage firm, \$15,000; Bernard Manning, San Diego, Cal., realty man and politician, \$25,000; Robert Capello, local agent of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, \$25,000; Harry J. Hart, San Francisco shipping broker, \$15,000; Morris Stock von Goltzheim, local real estate and insurance man, \$25,000; Louis T. Hengstler, San Francisco, admiralty lawyer, \$15,000.

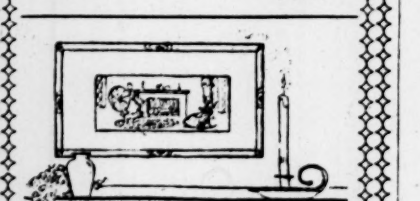
CITIZENSHIP STATUS OF WOMEN IN DOUBT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The citizenship status of German and Austrian women enemy aliens, who by presidential proclamation have been made subject to restrictions imposed on males of these nationalities, is puzzling Department of Justice officials. In scores of letters now reaching the department, come queries as to what effect on the citizenship marriage of women of German or Austrian nationality to Americans, neutrals, or naturalized aliens may have. The department is preparing a code of definitions to cover most of these cases, and it may be several weeks before registration regulations are issued.

STATE SCRUBWOMEN SRIKING FOR RAISE

BOSTON, Mass.—The nearly 50 scrubwomen employed at the State House, who decided yesterday to quit their work until they get an additional five cents an hour, this morning secured a promise of assistance in their contest for higher wages from Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the

Jordan Marsh Company



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COLORED
PHOTOGRAPHS
of Interiors of
Old New England
Homes

Depicting the early Colonial Furniture, the braided mats and other quaint decorations of the period in one inch

Rosewood Frames
Outside sizes 15x19 inches.
Picture and Frame
Complete, 3.75

Also beautiful landscape of Apple Orchards in full glory of blossom time. Green and gilt frames.

Priced at 4.00
Mail Orders
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BOSTON

Massachusetts Public Safety Committee.

The women met Mr. Endicott and a committee consisting of Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, James J. Phelan, J. Frank O'Hare, John F. Stevens, and W. Rodman Peabody. The committee members are all closely associated with Mr. Endicott in the Public Safety Committee work.

"You don't have to argue with me," said Mr. Endicott, after the conference. "You don't get enough." Mr. Endicott said that he would take up the question with Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas F. Pedrick, and if necessary would follow the matter further.

FOOD CONTRIBUTIONS TO ALLIES INCREASED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The contributions of food from the United States to the civilian populations of the Allies increased enormously during March. Statistics for the month, made public today by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, showed that exports of meat and dairy products amounted to \$111,892,226, as compared with \$42,951,279 in February, which was itself \$11,000,000 more than in the preceding month.

It was in March that the Food Administration decided to ask greater sacrifices from the people at home in order to relieve distress overseas.

RHODESIAN LAND CASE CONTINUED

Further Testimony Given at Hearing Before Judicial Committee of Privy Council — Case for Natives Stated

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday).—The Rhodesian land case was continued, yesterday, before the judicial committee of the Privy Council.

Lord Loreburn pointed out that the Crown claimed and imposed the right of taxation and the company agreed that quit rents should be fixed by the Crown. The company accepted the position and carried out a further requisition of the Crown that these quit rents should be entered in their accounts of administration and the annual payment of £500 then ceased. The question was, did not that establish a new relation incompatible with the Lippert concession?

Mr. Lawrence for the elected members of the Legislative Council of Southern Rhodesia, having said there had been no vesting, in a legal sense, of land or title to land, Lord Sumner

asked if there was any case where the Crown had put out of the power of the Imperial Parliament or the Crown itself or both, the possibility of disposing of vast domains for the benefit of the Empire or tied them up forever to some community not yet in existence.

Mr. Lawrence said that, without making any admission, he would feel a difficulty in saying the Colonial office intended that the lands should be taken permanently out of the hands of this country's Government without the consent of Parliament, and that Parliament could not legislate about it at all.

Leslie Scott stated the case for the natives and said their case was that there were large numbers of different tribes of which the Matabele was the most powerful and it was necessary to consider how far the Lobengula concessions could bind the whole of the natives. The natives' rights had never been regarded at all. There had been no final settlement of them and there would have to be such a settlement.

NEW YORK GUARD'S STANDING
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Guard is now recognized by law as the successor of the New York National Guard, which was taken into federal service.

BILL PASSED LIMITS BANK BUILDING COST

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today passed a bill by Representative Glass of Virginia limiting the amount that national banking associations might invest in a bank or office building and site to not more than its paid-up and unimpaired capital stock.

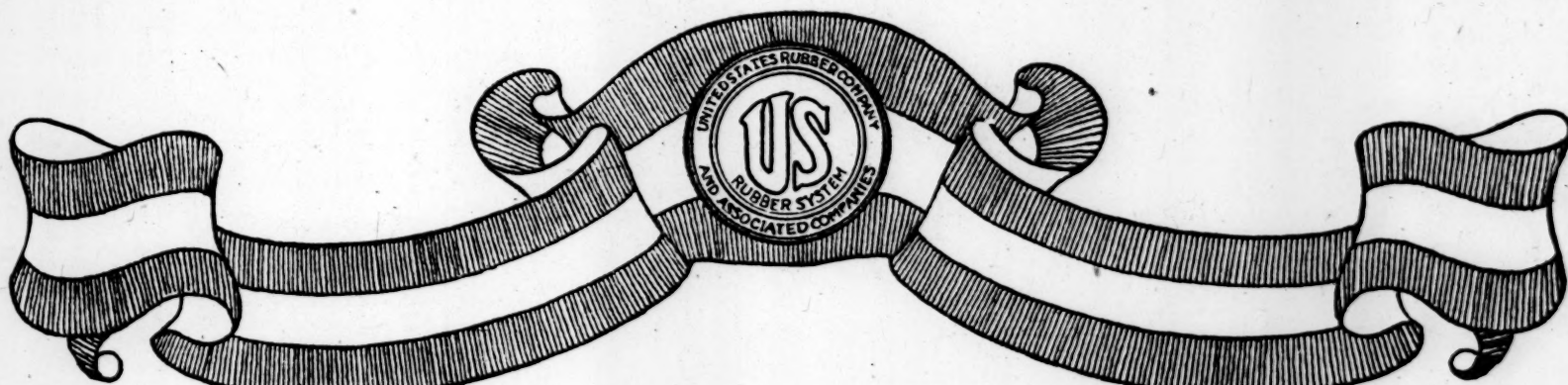
STATE FLOUR CENSUS
Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Every one in this State who has 30 pounds or more of wheat flour must make a report of this supply to the Massachusetts Food Administration on or before May 4, it is announced today.

EXPORTATION OF JUTE BAGS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Gen Alvaro Obregon of Mexico asked the State Department today to facilitate the export of jute bags from the United States to his ranch in Sonora. He conferred with Counselor Polk, who promised to do what he could.

BOY SCOUTS TO START CANVASS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A house to house canvass by the 397,208 Boy Scouts of America with the purpose of giving subscribers an opportunity to buy more Liberty bonds will be begun Saturday.



Take Care of Your Tires

America's greatest need is for ships—more ships.

Every available vessel is being utilized in government service.

Many ships that have been carrying rubber from Sumatra and Brazil have been taken for active transport duty. The number now left to bring rubber to this country is extremely limited.

This will necessarily force a temporary curtailment of tire production.

So, make the most of the tires you have.

Use good tires.

Take good care of them. Keep them in perfect repair. See that they are properly inflated.

Increase their mileage by careful driving. Keep out of car tracks and away from bumps. Don't scrape the curb or apply brakes too suddenly.

Get every mile your tires have in them.

Only in that way can you be assured of your car's continuous service—and remember, your car is a vital war-time necessity.

So again,

—take care of your tires.

United States Tires

are Good Tires

Boston Branch, 560 Commonwealth Avenue

LIBERTY LOAN HELD BACK BY WAR TAXES

Treasury Department Shows a
Way Out of This Reported
Difficulty — Chicago Dis-
trict Leads in Honor Flags

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Reports have come to the Treasury Department that the payment of income taxes and other war taxes is having the effect of curtailing subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan on the part of large business concerns and wealthy individuals. This is offered as one of the reasons for the apparent slowness of the third Liberty Loan in large financial centers. The Treasury Department has been importuned to make it possible for those institutions to pay these taxes on the installment plan, so that the burden of assisting the Government in its financial program may be distributed through a longer period of time. The Treasury Department explains that it is impossible to grant this privilege both in connection with the payment of taxes and in connection with the purchase of Liberty bonds. It calls attention to the fact that potential Liberty bond subscribers who find themselves hampered by cash by taxation requirements may purchase bonds on the installment plan either through an agreement with their bankers or by taking advantage of the partial payment provided by the Government affecting bonds of the third Liberty Loan.

Monday showed the largest subscriptions to the Liberty Loan of any day since the campaign opened, the amount being \$107,123,300. The total Tuesday night was \$157,678,800, or 55 per cent of the minimum, \$3,000,000,000.

Appeal to the Navy

Liberty Day Message From Vice-
Admiral Sims Sent Out

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A Liberty Day message to the American naval establishment from Vice-Admiral Sims, Commander-in-Chief of the United States naval forces in European waters, was transmitted by Secretary Daniels today to all navy ships and stations.

"It is hoped," said the message, "that on Liberty Day the navy will not let the consciousness of duty well done on the occasion of former loans cause it to relax its efforts to make the present loan an overwhelming success. We must not forget that the ultimate victory of war depends no less upon the power to procure its means than upon the use of the weapons themselves, and that it is our duty not only to accord to our leaders the complete confidence which their wise and increasing efforts have so justly earned, but as well to place within their hands the full measure of their resources for money, in order that our arms and our hearts may be made strong and the world may be made safe for democracy."

Secretary Daniels added the following to Admiral Sims' dispatch: "Let us lay this inspiring message from overseas closely to our hearts, and by our generous support of the third Liberty Loan unmistakably indicate to our gallant forces abroad that we are solidly backing them up, that the navy's spirit at home as well as in the zone of actual conflict is that our all is not too much."

Total to Date

New Subscriptions to Liberty Loan
Raise It to \$1,700,094,850

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Telegrams to national Liberty Loan headquarters today told of \$43,000,000 new subscriptions, bringing the total to \$1,700,094,850. Colorado and Arizona were added to the states which had exceeded their quotas.

Following is a list of leading cities which have won honor flags with their quota percentages: Toledo, 150 per cent; Sioux City, Ia., 150; Detroit, 148; Des Moines, Ia., 141; St. Joseph, Mo., 132; Evansville, Ind., 130; Louisville, Ky., 125; Milwaukee, 119; Kansas City, Mo., 112; Portland, Ore., 110; Tacoma, Wash., 105; Springfield, Mass., 100; Richmond, Va., 100; Birmingham, Ala., 100.

From all parts of the country came reports that big preparations were under way for observance of Liberty Day, next Friday.

The Cleveland district has awarded 740 honor flags and the Kansas City district 739. The New York district committee has given out 47 within the last 24 hours, making the district's total 373.

In New England 75 communities passed their quotas on Tuesday, making an honor list of 459.

Cuba Goes Over First Loan Total
HAVANA, Cuba. — The subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan in Cuba amount to \$2,146,100, according to a statement by the loan committee. This amount exceeds the entire subscription to the last Liberty Loan. The number of subscribers is 1534.

Second District Adds \$16,700,000
NEW YORK, N. Y. — Liberty Loan subscriptions in the second federal reserve district have reached the total of \$433,400,000 at 9:30 a. m. This represented a gain of \$16,700,000 over the closing figures yesterday.

TRIBUNA AND THE WAR
ROME, Italy (Tuesday). — In alluding to the initial casualties among the American soldiers in France, the Tribuna says: "There is one detail which cannot fail to make a deep impression

in Italy, and this is that among the first Americans to fall in France are some of Italian origin. The fact has a double meaning, as it is indicative of the many volunteers of Italian origin among the American soldiers and also reveals how brave they were on the battle field. The old country is proud of its sons under American colors on the soil of France."

AUSTRIANS HOSTILE TO NEW MINISTER

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The stir which the retirement of Count Czernin caused among the Germans of Austria is not lessening, according to an official dispatch from France today quoting various Austrian papers. The parliamentarians have informed the Government of the anxiety which has seized the masses of Austria-Hungary, and the dispatch says hostility against the new Minister, Baron Burian, is not lessening.

The Vienna Neue Freie Presse recalls the check which Baron Burian suffered at the time of the negotiations which preceded Italy's entry into the war and adds: "We do not wish to speak of mistakes concerning a situation which the wisest of persons could not have foreseen, but that diplomatic campaign is not sufficient title for a statesman to become for the second time Minister of Foreign Affairs. It is unparalleled in Austrian history. The negotiations in process with Germany concerning Poland do not constitute either any glorious claim for Baron Burian. Austria desired a Minister of Foreign Affairs who would hear her famished cry and would be her advocate with Hungary, when the food supplies are distributed, and who would symbolize the inner harmony between our allies."

The Reklpost is quoted as follows: "Baron Burian's past, the fact that his nomination was made on the influence of the Magyars, prevents us from feeling confidence in the new Minister."

The Arbeiter Zeitung says: "Baron Burian is the servant of Tisza, who incarnates the principle of reaction. His appointment constitutes a provocation to the demands of Austria-Hungary."

Kaiser Thanks Count Czernin
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday). — The Kaiser, according to a message from Vienna, has sent a telegram to Count Czernin, saying that the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister always had maintained friendly relations "with my political counselors" and adding: "During this period great problems have been tackled and by trustful cooperation they have been brought to a happy solution. For this I sincerely express to your excellency my warmest thanks." In conclusion the Kaiser conferred upon Count Czernin the Iron Cross of the first class.

NEWSPAPER MEN PLEDGE WAR SUPPORT

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The American Newspaper Publishers Association, embracing 497 daily newspapers, pledged the support of its members to the Government's war program at the opening of the annual convention at the Waldorf-Astoria today. A telegram sent to President Wilson advised him of the convention's action.

SOLDIERS TO HELP IN ANTI-VICE CAMPAIGN

NEW YORK, N. Y. — Raymond B. Fosdick, head of the commission on training camp activities, conferred with police authorities today over anti-vice work in New York City, so far as soldiers and sailors were concerned, and announced that 25 uniformed soldiers would be sent here to supplement the activities of the police and secret service.

EXPRESS COMPANY MERGER PROPOSED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Railroad Administration officials and express company representatives today conferred on terms of a tentative contract under which the companies would be merged, with a capital of \$34,000,000 to act as a government agent in express business, but without direct government control.

WYOMING BUYS MANY TRACTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHEYENNE, Wyo. — Purchase of tractors by Wyoming farmers this spring is estimated at five times greater than at any similar period in the history of farming in this State, according to reports compiled by A. D. Cook of Douglas, Wyo., special field agent for the bureau of crop estimates.

NEW ENGLANDERS ADD \$12,422,000

Subscriptions to Liberty Loan for
Day Bring Total to \$144-
156,000, Nearly 58 Per Cent
of Quota of \$250,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The six New England States have placed \$12,422,000 more to their credit, bringing the total of \$144,156,000 subscribed for the third Liberty Loan to very nearly 58 per cent of the minimum quota of \$250,000,000.

Still the average rate of daily subscriptions throughout the district does not reach the required sum, says the Liberty Loan Committee. Again Massachusetts took over 60 per cent of the day's subscriptions, adding \$8,067,000, Connecticut \$1,585,000, Maine \$1,029,000, Rhode Island \$993,000, New Hampshire \$416,000, Vermont \$332,000. The total number of individual subscriptions reported was 267,593. Only 128 of 844 active banks were missing on the day's report.

Maine has now a total of \$9,104,000, of 70 per cent of its quota; New Hampshire \$6,328,000, 63 per cent of its quota; Vermont \$4,038,000, 62 per cent of its quota; Rhode Island \$14,416,000, 57.5 per cent of its quota; Connecticut \$21,627,000, 65 per cent; Massachusetts \$88,643,000, 53.5 per cent.

The city of Springfield is the large city in New England which has gone over the top. As a result of its effort on Monday and Tuesday of this week it piled up \$4,052,950 in pledges and subscriptions, making a total of \$7,121,250, or \$420,000 over its quota.

Twenty-three cities and towns also went over today that they had over-subscribed. These include:

In Maine—Brewer, Charlestown, Harrington, Hartland, Gardner, North Anson, Dexter, Cherryfield, Danforth. In Connecticut—Wethersfield, Clinton, Avon, Durham, Andover, Broadbrook, South Glastonbury, Goshen, Columbia.

In New Hampshire—Bethlehem, Goffstown, Newport, Troy. In Vermont—Waitsfield.

This makes, in all, 482 communities which have gone over the top in New England.

Women Active in Bond Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The New Hampshire women have raised practically \$300,000 in the first half of the third Liberty Loan campaign, according to a statement received at the Boston headquarters of the women's committee.

Action has "gone over the top" through its woman's committee, Mrs. R. G. Baker, chairman. The town's quota is \$7,000 and the women have raised so far \$59,100. The work has been done quietly and persistently, in a house to house canvass, with the result that, in a population of approximately 2000, every house in town has a bond. In the 268 subscriptions two were for \$5000 each from women, but the bulk of the remainder was in the smaller amounts.

Shoe Men to Observe Day

BOSTON, Mass. — "Liberty Day," Friday, April 26, as proclaimed by President Wilson, will be observed by the New England Shoe and Leather Association in the form of a patriotic meeting at its headquarters, 166 Essex Street, Boston, at 12 o'clock noon, and to which all members of the allied trades are invited.

Senator John W. Weeks has accepted an invitation to address the meeting, and will speak regarding the prosecution of the war and the importance of the third Liberty Loan. The association's special third Liberty Loan committee has been invited to attend in a body.

Somerville Loan Rally

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Somerville's chief Liberty Loan rally is scheduled for Thursday night in the High School Auditorium at 8 o'clock. Mayor Eldridge and Lieut. O. B. Jones of the Black Watch will speak, and there will be special music and patriotic songs. One company of the state guard will be present. A gas mask drill by soldiers of Company G, three hundred first infantry, will be one of the features at the military assembly to be given at the Copley Plaza for the company's benefit on Saturday night, from 8 to 12.

RAILWAY MAIL CLERKS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — The New England division of the National Railway Mail Clerks Association, in its annual convention here today passed a resolution calling for the establish-

ment of an eight-hour day, which will be presented to the national association in its convention next year. The resolution is declared to represent the sentiment of the 1400 members of the division. It was said that the clerks under the present arrangement have little leisure owing to the irregularity of working hours.

PAID PRISON LABOR PLAN IS OPPOSED

Massachusetts Civic League Of-
ficers Favor Employment, but
Without Compensation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Nominal compensation for State's prisoners in Massachusetts, as an incentive to make them more efficient workers when released at the termination of their sentences, was favored by Edward C. R. Bagley, director of prisons, before the House Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature today. Strong opposition was voiced, however, by officers of the Massachusetts Civic League.

Representative Joseph E. Warner, chairman of Ways and Means, announced himself as skeptical concerning the proposition, but Director Bagley assured him that it would not cost the State anything until the output and not income of the prison industries has been greatly increased. A bill before the committee would authorize paying the prisoners \$1 a week, and Mr. Bagley declared in Rhode Island and other states the output of prison manufactures had been largely increased by a similar moderate compensation.

Thomas C. O'Brien, deputy director, declared the production could be increased 100 per cent under the bill, which he deemed a sound business venture for the State.

Payson W. Lyman of Fall River and Eben W. Burnstead of Boston, president and secretary, respectively, of the Massachusetts Civic League, headed the opposition. Mr. Lyman held the prisoners were indebted to the State and were under obligations to work to repay the State for its care of them. He believed in prison reform, and considered it humane to employ the prisoners, rather than permit them to be idle.

Mr. Burnstead believed the proposition unsound from a business standpoint, and referred to federal reports as holding compensation for convict labor to be undesirable.

Liberty Loan Motion Pictures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — Several reels of official United States Government motion pictures will feature the two Liberty Loan rallies at Liberty Barracks on Boston Common, this evening.

Of special interest to young men intending to enter the national reserve force is the reel on life and training in the United States Navy. A special detail of United States marines will sound colors from the Liberty Theater preceding the ceremony of "Honors to the Flag." The program includes silent talks and brief, two-minute addresses on the Liberty Loan and other war subjects. The audience will sing familiar songs and new war choruses. Boy Scouts act as ushers.

Subscriptions and cash sales may be made and inquiries answered by salesmen on duty until 10 o'clock each night this week. Bonds sold at Liberty Barracks may be credited to the town or city quota of the purchaser.

NEW COMPANY FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian Bureau

HAMILTON, Ont. — For the purpose of building a bridge over the Niagara River near Bridgeburg, the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo, the Canadian Northern and the New York Central railways have joined in a company to be known as the Canadian Niagara Bridge Company.

TAX RULING IS MODIFIED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Policies of guaranty and fidelity insurance, including policies guaranteeing titles to real estate and mortgage guaranty policies, are subject to the stamp tax on bonds, and not to the tax on insurance, according to a Treasury announcement today. This decision modifies a former ruling under which double taxation would have been imposed.

W. C. T. U. Seek Closing

Fish Pier Saloon Is Protested on
General Grounds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — In behalf of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, the president, sent a letter to the Boston Licensing Board today protesting against the operation of the liquor saloon opposite the Boston Fish Pier, designating it as a menace to the peace and safety of the world. The Suffolk County organization, also, is making every effort to secure the abolition of that saloon.

Mrs. Stevenson said, and with the state organization is bringing to bear every influence available.

The licensing of this saloon has a

FISH PIER SALOON PROTEST UNHEEDED

Boston Fish Market Corporation
Official Says \$30,000 Has
Been Put Into Place and Peti-
tion Will Have No Weight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass. — The members of the fishermen's union may deny that they want the saloon at the Boston Fish Pier, and petition to have it closed, as they do, but the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which obtained the license and gets it renewed annually on the plea that it is for the crews of the vessels, has no intention of giving it up on that account.

This was the statement of W. J. O'Brien, president of the Boston Fish Market Corporation, which leases the pier and operates the saloon, in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. O'Brien repeated that the saloon was established for the convenience of the fishermen, that the first thing they want when they come in from a trip is liquor, that if the saloon was not there they would have to go all the way to Atlantic Avenue for it, and that it serves to keep them near the boats and thereby saves time—the story which the officers of the fishermen's union, representing the crews, say is without foundation in fact and is an unfair characterization of the fishermen.

Mr. O'Brien's attention was called to the fact that a petition is being circulated among the members of the Fishermen's Union, asking for the removal of the saloon, and that it has a good many signatures. He was asked whether, in view of his statement, that the saloon is maintained for the fishermen, it would make any difference in the attitude of the corporation if practically all the members of the union sign it.

His reply was that the union doesn't represent all the fishermen on the boats; but that even if it did, and all or practically all the men signed the petition, it would make no difference. "If they don't want it, there are others who do," he said.

A little later he said, "We have put \$30,000 in that saloon, and we want to get it out."

He made the further statement that if the other saloons on the waterfront were to be closed, this one would be closed willingly; that it was odd that the saloon at the fish pier was the sole object of attack. Then he added that saloons down on Atlantic Avenue, particularly in the vicinity of the headquarters of the fishermen's union, at the foot of State Street, would be benefited by the closing of the saloon at the pier.

The Boston Fish Market Corporation, he said, has made application for the renewal of its license May 1, and regardless of the objection that has been filed with the Licensing Board of Boston by the Fishermen's Union, and the fact that protests have been made to the Food Administration, Secretary Daniels, and the Governor of Massachusetts, it intends going ahead with the business. The protest to the Food Administration was made on the ground that the saloon interferes with the efficiency of the men at a time when their best efforts are needed to contribute to the food supply; that Secretary Daniels on the point that the proximity of the saloon to the naval station at Commonwealth Pier is a menace to the many boys undergoing training there.

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The licensing of this saloon has a

direct bearing upon the food supply of the world and the winning of the war. Mrs. Stevenson asserted, pointing out that fish is needed to help conserve meat for the Allies and anything that tends to incapacitate the fishermen should not be tolerated. Liquor does incapacitate them, preventing them from taking the necessary mileages and making the large catches desired. Besides aiding the world food supply, the large catches of fish would assist in the situation at home and relieve shortage and consequent high prices. "As soon as the people of Boston realize what is involved in this matter I am sure that we can bring to bear sufficient pressure to close the saloon," Mrs. Stevenson said.

Authorities Notified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass. — Attention of the Public Safety Committee, the State Food Administration and the legislative branch of the state government was directed today to the saloon opposite the Boston Fish Pier, which the fishermen claim to be a menace to the production and distribution of fish to consumers in New England.

The special committee of the Legislature, which is investigating the fish industry and which heard the evidence of the fishermen, on Tuesday, in opposition to the continuation of the saloon, considered at length today the question of requesting the Boston Licensing Board to withdraw the license of the saloon to the Boston Fish Market Corporation which has been granted but which will not be issued until next Tuesday. The present license expires at midnight on April 30.

The position of the saloon and its alleged menace to fish production was brought to the attention of Henry B. Endicott, executive manager of the State Committee on Public Safety and State Food Administration, through his secretary, Thomas W. Byrne.

The evidence against the continuation of the saloon was given by William H. Brown, before the legislative committee on Tuesday was noted and the Food Administration was informed that a stenographic report of that evidence was available at the office of the committee in the State House.

The Food Administrator was informed, also, that the location of the saloon had been called to the notice of Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, when he visited Commonwealth Pier on last Friday, as the saloon is only a stone's throw from the receiving ship on Commonwealth Pier. At the State Waterways Commission's office it was learned that the Boston Fish Market Corporation maintains the saloon on property which it was permitted to lease from the State by an act of the Legislature of 1914.

At that time, it was stated that the object of the Boston Fish Market Corporation in purchasing the land was to establish a saloon, and while the measure was vigorously opposed by prohibitionists the bill passed and met with the approval of Governor Walsh. The Boston Licensing Board immediately granted a license for the opening of the place and has renewed it yearly.

At the meeting of the Legislative Committee today, on the fish inquiry, Committee today, on the fish inquiry,

Oliver S. Hayward, an ice dealer, stated that his company, representing the Metropolitan Ice Company, said that up to June 1, 1916, that company had an office on the fish pier and was permitted to solicit business before the pier opened in the morning.

The Boston Fish Market Corporation refused to rent an office to the company after that date, and since then ice dealers have found that the fishermen are being supplied with ice, to a great extent, by the Commonwealth Ice and Cold Storage Company, which is owned by the Boston Fish Market Corporation. This is located on the pier.

At the executive session which followed the hearing the committee voted to devote tomorrow to hearing Addison C. Burnham, counsel for the Boston Fish Pier Company in defense of the fishermen.

CLEAN-UP AND PAINT-UP CAMPAIGN

BOSTON, Mass. — The New England Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign Committee, operating as a branch of the National Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign Bureau, announces that plans are now being made to hold a clean-up and paint-up campaign in New England from May 5 to May 11. The need of the campaign is greater than ever this year because of the war, says the committee, as clean conditions mean greater efficiency in all war activities. With the clean-up campaign war gardens will be featured.

The loving cup offered by the committee three years ago will again be competed for. The previous winners of the cup are: Hartford, Conn., 1915; Malden, Mass., 1916; Manchester, N. H., 1917. To keep this cup permanently the town or city must win it three years. This year's judges for the awarding of the cup are: Governor Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts, chairman; Charles F. Weed and Roland H. Spaulding, former Governor of New Hampshire.

WAR STORAGE NEAR
NEW YORK DECIDED ON

Service of the United Press Associations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Construction of vast storage facilities near the Bush terminals in Brooklyn and in Weehawken, N. J., has been determined on at a conference between Secretary of War Baker and transportation and shipping officials. The project is extremely large and will form a reservoir for all the supplies going to Europe.

RESERVE BOARD ADOPTS NEW RULE

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The Federal Reserve Board's capital issues committee announced today that it had reduced from \$500,000 to \$100,000 the minimum of proposed securities issues of industrial and public utilities corporations which it would consider.

SENATOR GUION TAKES OATH

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Walter Guion, Democrat, named to fill the unexpired term of Senator Broussard of Louisiana, took his oath of office today.



Summer Furniture

The new reeds and willows
and grasses and hickory and cedar
for the summer days coming.

All the work and thought of months is assembled in a new location on the Fifth Gallery of the New Building, in and leading up to the entrance into a special room at the Broadway and Eighth Street side.

Just before you enter

you will see the wonderful reed furniture made in California. Every reed in every chair, rocker, settee, table, is uniform in size from tip to tip. The weaving is close, the bleaching excellent. You wouldn't believe such comfort could be found in reed chairs.

Near by are settees, chairs, rockers, tables of reed of larger size, woven with wider openings in between, finished in rose and canary blue and yellow, green and yellow, lavender and canary, etc.

Just Inside

the lattice-work bordered entrance you see a reed settee with seat close to the floor and high sweeping fan back, finished in lavender and mustard, with the same colors. Very new and distinctive. The three pieces, with oval table to match, are \$245.25.

There are beautiful breakfast sets for the corner of the porch—drop leaf-table, 4 chairs, serving table, tabouret and 2 fernieres, in wood tinted green and yellow, or black and red, etc.—\$119.50.

Reed and willow, in all stains and enamels, natural yellow, plain shelled reed, grass furniture in brown and green stain, fragrant cedar, homely, beautiful old hickory and maple porch pieces—it is a very complete and very interesting showing that awaits your inspection tomorrow.

Prices are moderate

REED chairs start at \$4.50; rockers at \$9.50; settees at \$23; tables at \$5.

WILLOW chairs start at \$6.75; rockers at \$7.75; settees at \$20.75; tables at \$8.75.

Matched sets start at \$73.

Fifth Gallery, New Building.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway at Ninth, New York

AMERICA'S LEADER
Beaded Tip
SHOE LACES
Are Made to Stand the Wear.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
LOOK ON THE WRAPPER
FOR
TRADE BEADED MARK
At Shoe Stores and Bootblacks

Women's
Fashionable
Dresses
At \$35.00
In Wide Variety

Ultra charming styles in Georgette Crepe, Satins, Taffeta, Wool Jerseys, Serge, Foulards, and printed Pussy Willows. In the newest tones of accepted colors. Wide variety assures personal preference. Models appropriate for afternoons, matinees and street wear as well as for informal occasions.

B. SIEGEL & CO.
"Where Fashion Reigns"
CORNER WOODWARD & STATE
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
No Connection With Any Other Store.

PROHIBITIONISTS MEET IN EDINBURGH

Newton Wylie of Canada Says
Feeling Is Arising There That
They Cannot Understand
Britain's Attitude on Drink

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
EDINBURGH, Scotland.—The Master of Polwarth, in the absence of Sir Edward Parrott, M. P., presided over a large temperance demonstration held recently in Edinburgh, to welcome delegates from the United States and Canada. Referring to the time when prohibition in the United Kingdom had seemed a possibility, the chairman said that that day had been allowed to pass without the opportunity being used, but, he added, it was not yet too late. By degrees, they were getting what they wanted, and he thought that, in the long run, the slow but sure method might turn out better and more lasting. Their part was to keep their aim and object steadily before them. He strongly advocated letting the people of the country decide whether they would have prohibition or not. He believed the people would decide in the only sane and sensible way.

Mr. Newton Wylie of Toronto, Canada, said that the liquor problem would only be solved by refusing to temporize with it, and by getting rid of it altogether. Canada, he said, constituted two-thirds of the British Empire, and this vast district was under the most complete form of prohibition, the sale, manufacture, importation and transportation of liquor being absolutely forbidden. Prince Edward's Island had been the pioneer in the great movement. When Mr. Lloyd George, in a speech, had said the country was fighting three foes, Germany, Austria and drink, and that the greatest of these was drink, they in Canada felt that a man of his character would not have made such a sweeping statement unless he felt it was a very grave situation. The Legislature of Nova Scotia met; Mr. Lloyd George's words were quoted, and then there the Province decided that nothing but root and branch methods would do in dealing with the drink question. Prohibition followed by the vote of the people. In Canada, Mr. Wylie continued, they appreciated the example of King George, for they knew that although he had little legislative power in the country, he had legislated for prohibition at Windsor, Buckingham and Balmoral. Nova Scotia had also made a criminal offense to advertise liquor in any newspaper.

Continuing, Mr. Wylie said that in Manitoba and Alberta, prohibition was passed by two votes to one. In British Columbia, the fight had been a much harder one, as the press united either in criminal neutrality or in violent opposition to the measure. Nevertheless the people voted for prohibition. In Saskatchewan, an experiment was made with government management, but by the end of the year an overwhelming majority called for prohibition. In Ontario, the oldest and largest province, and the home of the liquor trade, prohibition was secured in response to a whirlwind campaign. Two per cent of the voters being in favor of the measure. The petition went through the House without a vote against it, in spite of the fact that the Government had the reputation of being controlled by three great brewers.

When Sir Robert Borden was returned to power, Mr. Wylie continued, he was authorized to spare no measure to further the success of the war, and the first act of legislation was the prohibition of the manufacture of liquor in any form in Canada, or its transportation between provinces. The result was that the most extreme measure of prohibition ever put on a statute book had been passed, and although prohibition had only been in force for a short time, it was long enough for them to feel that they were justified in what they had done. Not only had crime been greatly reduced, but Canada was getting on very well without the \$7,000,000 formerly derived from the liquor traffic. The country was paying its way as it went along. Canada had equipped, armed, provisioned, and maintained the strength of its troops without costing the taxpayers of the old country a single penny, and they had even loaned them money. In a recent statement, Mr. Wylie added, Sir Thomas White said the financial position of Canada had never been more secure than at present.

One of the finest things in the present war, Mr. Wylie proceeded, had been the loyalty of the overseas dominions to the mother country, but a feeling was arising that they could not understand the attitude of Great Britain toward the drink question. In Canada, he said, it was criminal and treason to offer drink to a soldier, yet on the transports after they were beyond the three-mile limit, barrels of liquor were opened, and drink followed the men all the way, up to the time of going into action. Sir Robert Borden, he said, had personally been

handed a petition from 64,000 mothers of Ontario, every one of whom had given their boys, asking that the Canadian camps might be "dry," decent places. Two years had passed and they still awaited action to be taken. Britain would not starve if Canada could help it, Mr. Wylie declared, but she had given one-third of all her men, and was confronted with grave labor problems. Canada was proud to be British, but to be British must be synonymous with fair play, and the present attitude toward the drink question was most serious.

Dr. Daniel A. Poling of Boston, U. S. A., also delivered a most eloquent speech in which he dealt with the attitude of America toward Great Britain in general, and toward the drink question in particular.

TWO LETTERS TELL OF CONDITIONS IN RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—The following extracts from letters recently received from Russia are eloquent of the conditions in that country, and afford a clearer glimpse than many special articles might do of the hardships experienced by the educated classes.

"The revolution," the first writer says, "that burst out in Russia in consequence of the unlucky war, has assumed most dreadful forms threatening to destroy altogether the feeble beginnings of our culture. The half-wild common people have fixed all their hatred on the educated classes, the whole of which they rank with the bourgeoisie, without even understanding the meaning of these terms. The people do not at all value literature and culture in general, which are, according to their opinion, superfluous luxuries, and only impede equality. Unable and not willing to elevate themselves, the people strive to equality by lowering the other classes to their own level. One earnestly speaks of the impending abolition of the universities, academies and all higher schools in general, and even about the shortening of the course of the secondary schools to four years. The Government proposes to confiscate all capital, annual and the rents and to deprive all the retired functionaries of their pensions."

The second letter runs in part as follows: "You can, I think, easily appreciate what terrible days we live through! May the year 1918 be a little merciful for our unfortunate country than the year passed! It is impossible that the last word in the struggle. But unfortunately bayonets are now guided by Anarchists and traitors."

"In the little town where we have been now for some time, it is calmer than in Petrograd, but the word 'mop-up' (destruction) comes not from the lips of the countrymen. With warm deep feeling we think about your generous doing to support us in this hard time."

TRUE NAME BILL ENACTMENT IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Backing the so-called True Name Bill for hotels and lodging houses of Massachusetts, the Council of National Defense has sent a letter to members of the State Legislature asking their support of the pending measure. The proposition has been put through the House and has been given its second reading in the Senate, but is now held up by the Committee on Bills in Third Reading.

The letter from the Council of National Defense refers to the results of investigations conducted in certain parts of Massachusetts by army and navy authorities, as revealing the need of the speedy enactment of the bill to protect soldiers and sailors from immoral conditions.

SUSTAIN CONVICTION AGAINST SOCIALIST

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals here has handed down an opinion, sustaining the conviction of Frederick Kraft in the Federal District Court of Newark, N. J., for violation of the espionage law. Kraft, who was Socialist candidate for Governor of New Jersey, was sentenced last August to five years' imprisonment and \$1000 fine by Judge J. Warren Davis, for alleged seditious utterances.

Judge Ballington, supported by Judges McPherson and Woolly, held that mere verbal statements, if uttered for a sinister purpose, are violations of the Espionage Act even though no injury results to the Government.

FRANK ON ARMY SHOES CHARGED
BOSTON, Mass.—John Harrington, Brockton, was arrested Tuesday by federal officers and arraigned before United States Commissioner Hayes on the charge of falsely stamping as approved by a United States inspector a certain amount of leather that was to be used for making shoes for men in the military service. He pleaded not guilty and was held in \$5000 bail.

USE OF WOMEN AS MECHANICS SOUGHT

Need of Greater War Production
Is Pointed Out by United
States Official, Who Urges
New Source of Labor Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The employment of women as mechanics, the use of distinguishing badges for war workers, and other methods of increasing production, and the operation of the emergency fleet classification list, by which certain skilled men are exempted from the draft, were discussed by Howard M. Hay, aide to the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, at a conference on Tuesday at the Boston Chamber of Commerce with New England manufacturers engaged on contracts for the United States Navy or the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Hay said that out of the next draft there probably will be taken 150,000 mechanics for service in the army shops in France, and it was important that these men be taken out of the non-essential industries. He said he wanted the army to have the men, but did not want it to take them from factories doing work for the navy. One of the objects of the tour he is now making over the country is to provide against this.

"You are not giving us 50 per cent of what we require," he said, and explained that while the department is demanding more production, the manufacturers will have to do it from a smaller labor supply, or develop a new supply from a source heretofore not employed. The statement had been made, he said, that women might be used very advantageously in shops.

"I find as I travel in other states that women are upsetting our belief," he said. "They are not half as delicate as we think they are. A good many have said, after running turret lathes 10 hours, that they were not as tired as they would have been working at home with brooms." He spoke of a plant in New Jersey where fuses and detonators are made, in which 22 women are college graduates are running lathes. "The biggest of their motives," he said, "is: 'I'm backing up John in the trenches.'"

Mr. Hay showed photographs of women at machines, doing work that had been supposed too heavy for them. Taking up the question of getting greater production from the labor already employed, he spoke of the importance of the foreman and his attitude; of arousing enthusiasm by posters and pictures; and of other ways of stirring the patriotism of the workers.

The conference favored the Government supplying badges to workers engaged on its contracts, to make them feel they are in its services, and the proposal to shut down for an hour occasionally, when the men shall be addressed by a speaker furnished by the Government, and be shown motion pictures intended to impress on them the value of their work.

Men are placed on the emergency fleet list, he said, for a month at a time, on the application of their employers. The important question for the employer to decide is whether the man is worth more to the Government where he is than he would be in the trenches. Generally speaking, said any man who is a skilled mechanic doing war work is eligible for the list, provided he is in classes 1, 2, or 3.

A manufacturer who said he was having difficulty arousing the enthusiasm of his men, proposed to Mr. Hay that everybody be drafted. "Put us all in, and make us work," he said. "Draft us all."

"I think ultimately that is to come," was Mr. Hay's response.

PRIVATE BUILDING TO BE DISCOURAGED

BOSTON, Mass.—William A. Gaston, chairman of the Committee on War Efficiency, in placing a moral ban on all kinds of building, other

than that required for speeding up government work, says he is only emphasizing what has been tacitly understood and patriotically agreed upon by all loyal citizens, but while he personally has no authority to impose penalties, the War Industries Board has the influence to call on government power that will enforce obedience to imperative demands.

The trend of good citizenship, however, is said to be manifesting itself in all the avenues of activity, and contractors and builders of houses for sale, or mercantile structures for speculation, generally stopped operations some time ago.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S CONSCRIPTION BILL

ST. JOHN'S, N. F.—The Legislature opened today and William Higgins, member for St. John's East, was elected speaker of the Assembly, succeeding John Goodison, member for Carbonear. The Governor read the speech from the throne which announced bills for enacting selective conscription; extending the life of Parliament, and raising a local loan for war purposes. The conscription measure is based mainly on the Canadian measure, and fixes the draft ages at 19 to 39 years. All men liable are divided into four classes, each covering five years of the 20, and the youngest classes are to be called first. The first category is expected to yield 1000 men. The only exemptions are men who have served in the empire's naval or allied military forces, clergymen, and those exempted under the Military Service Act.

LIQUOR DEALERS OF FALL RIVER WARNED

FALL RIVER, Mass.—Members of the Police Commission of this city have instructed the liquor dealers who have asked for licenses this year that unusual precautions must be taken and considerable judgment exercised in their sales so that no bootleggers obtain liquor for soldiers or sailors. Otherwise, the commission pointed out, Fall River may be declared a barred zone for enlisted men in the United States armed forces.

The police department, the chairman says, stands ready to do its part in enforcing the law and the liquor dealers are expected to do their part in keeping the city clean in its observance of the liquor laws and regulations.

ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICERS REELECTED

NEW YORK, N. Y.—All officers of the Associated Press were reelected today by the board of directors, as follows: president, Frank B. Noyes, Washington Star; first vice-president, Ralph H. Booth, Muskegon Chronicle; second vice-president, E. P. Adler, Davenport Times; secretary, Melville E. Stone, New York City; assistant secretary, Frederick Roy Martin, New York City; treasurer, J. R. Youatt, New York City.

The offices of secretary and assistant secretary carry with them those of general manager and assistant general manager, respectively.

HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotic exercises were held at the High School of Commerce this morning, to help in the Liberty Loan drive. The speaker was Lieut. Moritz of the French Army. The address was illustrated with stereopticon slides. A service flag was flung to the breeze immediately after the exercises, to commemorate the 250 representatives of the school who are in service, 15 of the faculty and 235 of the alumni.

CHILE AND THE UNITED STATES

SANTIAGO, Chile.—The newspapers here, commenting on relations between the United States and Chile, assert that Chile is ready to develop closer commercial ties with the United States in a practical way. In order to attain the industrial situation desired, however, they point out, it will be necessary for the manufacturers and merchants of the two countries to adapt themselves to the needs of each other.

MR. H. H. ASQUITH'S SPEECH AT DERBY

Former British Premier Addresses Executive Council of National Liberal Federation on Economic Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
DERBY, England.—In addressing the executive council of the National Liberal Federation at Derby recently, Mr. Asquith said that while he heartily supported the party truce, they must remember that a truce was an armistice, not a capitulation, and it did not close their mouths to a free expression of their opinions both as to the present and the future. He had not resigned from the position of leader of the Liberal Party and had no intention of doing so.

After paying a high tribute to Mr. Redmond, Mr. Asquith turned to the consideration of the Irish question. The reconciliation between Ireland and England was, he considered, the most urgent need in the interests of Great Britain and Ireland, the British Empire, the allied cause and the future of the world. He was skeptical of disquieting rumors as he could not believe that in this supreme crisis British and Irish statesmanship were so bankrupt that they could not find and follow an honorable outlook which would place the relations between the two countries on a sound and durable footing.

There were, Mr. Asquith continued, two paramount obligations laid upon them, the first being to continue to devote themselves to the whole-hearted prosecution of the war with a view to the speedy attainment of a clean peace; and the second, which was less important, to prepare themselves for the problems that peace would bring. They were not in the war for selfish purposes. As far as any territorial acquisitions or additions to the Empire were concerned, he was ready to place them unreservedly under the arbitration of a free international tribunal, and had not the least fear or doubt as to the decision which would be given. Referring to the great battle that was in progress, he had not the shadow of a doubt of the skill of their generals and the indomitable tenacity of their soldiers, who he was convinced, would more than hold their own. The struggle was not only one between armies but between peoples, and he was proud of the admirable spirit in which their people had met all the non-military requirements which had been made on them. When such drastic measures had to be taken they needed to be well-considered and approved by experts, but if this were done the people would be prepared to endure any sacrifice.

The after-war problems, Mr. Asquith continued, needed to be approached in a Liberal spirit. Demobilization would react on all the conditions of their social and industrial lives. He proposed, however, to confine himself to the consideration of national finance, which dominated all the others. The national debt at the close of the financial year would amount to £6,000,000,000. A certain portion of this was nominally recoverable from the various powers, some from their own dominions, and from foreign powers with whom contracts had been made. He did not doubt that these obligations would be met, when they could be met, with honor and good faith. But they must not put too high a figure on the recoverable part of their debt. All the schemes for reconstruction depended ultimately on finance. In the first place they would have to pay interest on this great sum, interest which, compared with the past, had a relatively high rate. Sec-

ondly, they would have to take over the pre-war expenditure, which amounted to nearly £200,000,000 a year. Their other liabilities included the cost of the demobilization, pensions for the dependents of soldiers and sailors, provision for education, housing, and the provision of a number of new services. In his opinion, and he believed in that of the bulk of his fellow Liberals, this colossal total could only be met by increasing the annual national wealth, which meant increasing in efficiency and output and productive capacity the capital and the industry of the people.

They must not be ashamed of the doctrine of free trade. It was quite true that it would be ridiculous for them to show themselves, for the sake of an imaginary or superstitious consistency, to be blind or deaf to all the best teachings of liberalism, which in its very essence was not a code of dogmas, but a growing and living creed. It was, however, his opinion that in the experience of the war there was nothing which should lead them to doubt that in a country circumstanced like theirs, free trade in its largest and most general sense would be at least as necessary after the war as it had been before. His argument in favor of free trade had always been that with a country like theirs they had got to deal with an economic development based on resources necessarily dependent, if they were to make use of the points for which they had a natural or acquired superiority, on receiving the raw material and the food and the half-manufactured goods which by their manipulation and dexterity and by the application of their labor and capital had enabled them not only to dominate the manufacturers, but the markets of the world, and to make use of what was equally important to the national wealth, the sea captains, the brokers, and the bankers of the world. It would be a profound mistake to suppose that they could substantially increase their annual revenue by heroic additions to the burden of indirect taxation.

On the other hand, whilst far from assuming to prejudice such a question as whether it would or would not be desirable to nationalize their railways, he was bound to say, and he thought every business man in the country would agree, whether employed or employers, that their experience of state-controlled industry had not been encouraging. To think that they could maintain their industrial supremacy in times of peace against the competition of the civilized world under a system of state control was the ideal, emptiest, and most futile idea. Heavy taxation there must be, and that taxation must in his judgment, satisfy three conditions. First, it must not fetter the free and natural development of their industries and their markets; secondly it must not check or penalize, directly or indirectly, saving and accumulation; and thirdly it must be so adjusted by appropriate graduations and discriminations as to apportion with far more equity than was possible under their present system the burden of payment and the capacity to pay. In conclusion he urged them to remember that liberalism was no respecter of persons or classes, and to make that the guiding axiom of their policy and ideals.

INDIANA MAYOR ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick C. Miller, the German Mayor of Michigan City, Ind., was arrested and locked up as an enemy alien when he came here to discuss with federal officials the prospects for completing his naturalization. He took out first papers before the United States went to war.

POLITICS AND THE HEALTH BUREAU

Question of the Propriety of the
Publication of Various Articles
in Bulletin Is Raised at a
Public Hearing in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Whether the Bureau of Public Health Education, the abolition of which has been recommended by the Municipal Civil Service Commission, now investigating the Department of Health, has been used for political purposes, was a question raised at the public hearing yesterday.

At this hearing it was shown that during the local campaign in 1917 a 12-page article laudatory of the Staten Island garbage disposal plant, the location of which was a political issue, was published at city expense in the Public Health Bulletin. The question was raised whether this was a proper function for the bureau, and Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, its director, declared that he thought it was. He did not think it possible, however, he said, to judge exactly how much good was accomplished by the publication of any single health article. The bulletin, he announced, was subscribed for by 600 doctors, health officers, clergymen, etc.

It was shown that these bulletins were used practically as textbooks in the high schools, where the pupils are required by state law to spend a certain amount of time in the study of biology. A high school principal said he hoped all high school pupils would be "inoculated with public health education." Other speakers argued against decentralization of public health propaganda work. One said the work of the local bureau had stimulated health propaganda throughout the country.

The commission emphasized throughout that it was not opposed to health propaganda, but that it believed it could be done more efficiently and economically by the various bureaux rather than by a special bureau.

In defending the commission from the charge that it had held secret sessions without proper cause, the chairman said that those sessions were in the nature of grand jury sessions, and that as one result of them the district attorney had been given evidence and a confession that one man, acting as a go-between, had handed out more than \$6000 in graft to two employees of the health department. Criticism of the commission is being made because it recommended to the Mayor that the Public Health Education Bureau be abolished before it had held open hearings on the subject. The chairman has frequently intimated that the newspapers have been misrepresenting the facts, and that a great deal of the agitation against the investigation has not been sincere. The proponents of the plan to abolish the bureau will be heard on Thursday.

PERSHING'S FORCES HAVE FLENTY OF SOCKS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Socks are so plentiful in the ranks of the American expeditionary forces that the prohibition of parcel post shipments of hosiery from the United States will be continued, Major-General March, acting chief of staff, has advised Senator Weeks of Massachusetts. The shipment which Massachusetts desired to send to pay State troops would use tonnage space needed for other supplies and therefore must be held up, General March said.



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the glove to fasten them. "They are made of pure silk—nothing else could wash or wear so well. I find them unsurpassed for comfort and economy."

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GERMAN ATTEMPT AT COLONIZATION

Survey of Affairs in New Guinea Shows Colonial Policy Not a Success—Australia Against Return of Islands

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

MELBOURNE, Vic.—In Australia there is no division of opinion in regard to German New Guinea remaining under the British flag, and on Aug. 17, 1917, the Commonwealth Senate passed a motion deprecating the return of the captured colonies to Germany.

All the islands comprising German New Guinea had been discovered in the middle of the last century by Australian traders in the Bismarck Archipelago, and for over a generation their occupation was undisturbed. In 1873 the first Germans arrived, when a Hamburg firm established a station at Moka, and in 1876 another trading station was established by the Germans at Makaka, which later was transferred to Matupi. In 1874, Queensland proposed the annexation of New Guinea, and the Secretary of State consulted all the Australian colonies, but at that time there was hardly a single Englishman in the island, and there was no definite commercial information of a kind likely to attract enterprise. For this reason the proposal was not entertained by the Colonial Office, and an Australian proposal to develop the country through a company also failed to mature. The only consideration that really mattered to Great Britain did not annex the island was that some other power would, and this naturally was intolerable to Australian public opinion. The great danger was Germany to whom designs for annexation were attributed.

Late in 1879, the recruiting of natives for overseas plantations—particularly for sugar plantations in Fiji and Queensland—commenced, the recruiting ships not being over-scrupulous as to the manner in which they obtained their native labor provided they secured them. As a result, the natives grew restless and attacked and killed a number of the white traders settled along the coast. The protection afforded by visiting men-of-war was found to be quite inadequate, and public opinion in Australia was again aroused. A petition was presented to the British Government in favor of ending this deplorable state of affairs by Great Britain annexing the islands, which were a sort of "No Man's Land." For some inexplicable reason it was disregarded. The petition was urged in the interests of the natives, the British Government at the same time being warned as to the danger of German annexation, but Lord Derby, the then Secretary of State, gave an assurance to the effect that Germany had no intention of annexing the islands. Meanwhile, the ambition for obtaining colonies was growing in Germany, and suddenly toward the end of 1884, a German man-of-war hoisted the German flag at Matupi, at Moka, and on the Gazelle Peninsula. Great Britain had simultaneously declared part of the mainland of New Guinea a British protectorate, and for some time there was a race along the coast between a German and a British vessel with a view to hoisting the flags of their respective countries. A compromise was eventually arrived at, and the boundary line was amicably transacted between the two governments.

German New Guinea was annexed and declared a German protectorate in 1884, and in 1885, the German Government handed over the development of the country to the New Guinea Company on a charter. The task, however, of developing it proved beyond the power of the company. This failure was due to the fact that the company considered "controlling" their main object, and "development" of less significance. After establishing themselves on the mainland one of the first discoveries to be made was that there was nothing to govern, nothing to tax, and very little to export, the population consisting of unapproachable savages producing next to nothing beyond what they required for their own sustenance. None of the staff possessed any knowledge of tropical agriculture, and there was very little land near the stations suitable for plantations, mountain ranges leaving but a narrow strip of swampy country along the coast.

The failures resulting from agricultural experiments were generally due to the fact that the men in charge had not the slightest idea what to do, and took "far greater interest in collecting butterflies." Expensive implements never to be used were also imported, and ships were lost through ignorance of the channels. A sawmill was erected at great cost, but at the wrong place, and was eventually closed down as it was discovered that wood could be imported cheaper from Australia. A cotton plantation failed owing to the climate proving too dry, and the company's efforts at developing the gold-mining industry met with even less success.

Then it was announced in Germany that the protectorate was ready to receive settlers, and the staff at headquarters made preparations for the expected flow of immigrants. Not a single one arrived. Meanwhile, private firms and individuals, who had established themselves at the eastern end of New Pommern, now again called New Britain, as traders and planters, began to prosper. At last there was something to govern, so the central seat of Government was transferred to Herbertshöhe, but owing to its failures and shortcomings the New

Guinea Company gradually lost prestige, both in the protectorate and in Germany, with the result that the Imperial Government took over the administration in April 1899, at the same time adding to the territory the groups of islands bought from Spain for £850,000, after the Spanish-American war. During the German régime the officials were the ruling caste, and as such looked down upon all others. The German school teachers were not allowed to sit at the same table with their native colleagues; and the native teacher could not mess with the German compositor who was only an artisan. All through the possession everybody seems to have looked down upon somebody. The seat of Government was again transferred, this time to Rabaul early in 1910. The proclamation of British military occupation was made on Sept. 13, 1914, by the brigadier commanding the Australian Expeditionary Naval and Military Forces.

The German New Guinea possessions had been divided by the Germans for administrative purposes into:

1. The old protectorate, comprising Kaiser Wilhelm's Land (the German portion of the mainland of New Guinea), the Bismarck Archipelago, and the German Solomon Islands.
2. The island territory, comprising the Caroline Islands, the Marianen Islands (except Guam), the Marshall Islands, and Nauru.

The area of the old protectorate was estimated by German authorities at approximately 92,000 square miles made up as follows:

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, 70,000 square miles.
Bismarck Archipelago, with the German Solomon Islands, at 22,000 square miles.

The Bismarck Archipelago comprises Neu Pommern, Neu Mecklenburg, Neu Hannover, Admiralty Islands, Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Buka.

The area of the island territory is stated to be about 960 square miles, with a native population of about 60,000. The island territory is at present in temporary occupation by Japan. The Carolines consist of 700 islands, the Marshall Islands of 33, and the Marianen of 15 islands.

Australian forces now occupy approximately 90,000 square miles of German territory.

The German New Guinea protectorate proved to be valueless financially, and a considerable imperial subsidy was paid annually, which will be shown later as also the fact that Australia profited commercially by German enterprise in the Pacific.

The cultivated area in bearing in the Bismarck Archipelago on Jan. 1, 1914, was about 23,322 acres, and in Kaiser Wilhelm's Land 5307 acres. Of this acreage the coconut palm area amounted to 23,800 acres. Laborers to the number of 17,529 were employed on the plantations in both these sections in 1913, and the total number of plantation companies and farmers registered in the old protectorate under German management was about 100.

Before the war, practically all the trocus shell found was shipped to Austria, where it was made into buttons and similar articles. Japan has now secured this trade. The mineral resources of the protectorate were generally in an undeveloped state.

BRITISH LEATHER BUYER IN BOSTON

Supply Being Subjected to Unusual Demands, Says T. F. Anderson, Who Calls Footwear Prices Not Exorbitant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Percy Daniels of the British Purchasing Committee has arrived in this city and is conferring with leather and hide dealers concerning purchases of the certain grades of leather not needed for the armed forces of the United States Government. Mr. Daniels was here a few months ago when he made large purchases for the British Government.

In regard to the leather supply, Thomas F. Anderson, secretary of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, explains that the presence of Mr. Daniels in Boston calls attention to the fact that the United States is furnishing supplies to markets formerly filled by other countries so that the leather supply here is being subjected to unusual demands.

"There seems to be a popular idea that in spite of war conditions, and the natural cutting off of supplies of raw materials from Germany, Russia and other foreign countries, there is still a plenty of leather in this country, and that footwear prices are considerably out of proportion to what, in the public mind, ought to be the normal price of leather," he says.

To the question, Is there a scarcity of leather in the United States? the answer can be made both in the affirmative and in the negative. Of certain kinds of leather, principally the lighter grade used in shoe uppers, and of sole leather made from so-called country hides (an inferior source of supply as compared with the higher grade of packer hides) there is a fairly plentiful supply. Of the better varieties of hides, from which must be made soles required for the higher grades of civilian and army footwear, there is, and always has been since the war commenced, a limited supply.

The net result is that, taking into consideration the long list of increased costs of manufacture and transportation, including, of course, labor costs, the prevailing prices for footwear are, by no means exorbitant.

"It would require a good deal of space to explain in detail just why there is this apparent disproportion between the large supplies of certain kinds of leather and the high cost at retail of boots and shoes. Some people sincerely believe that these high footwear prices are the result of a combination between tanners, manufacturers and shoe retailers, but the absurdity of such a thing being possible where more than 1000 tanners, some 1300 shoe manufacturers and 25,000 or 30,000 shoe retailers are concerned, is obvious.

"If such a combination were possible, the fact that the Tanners Council, representing more than 90 per cent of the leather and hide industry of the country, is established at Washington as one of the right arms of the Federal Government in connection with the regulation of the leather and footwear industry, with the offices of the Federal Trade Commission and the Department of Justice only a few blocks distant, would sufficiently explain the impossibility of any such 'conspiracy in restraint of trade.'

"The ultimate consumer is merely filling his usual rôle as the victim of the laws of supply and demand, and although there is a possibility of the Government stepping in in the near future and regulating the prices of hides and leather, the same as it has of coal and of other commodities, there are few people in the Boston shoe and leather district who can hold out any hope to the public that even this action will result in materially lower prices for the family footwear."

LAUNCHINGS IN THE NORTHWEST

Total of British Columbia, Washington and Oregon 314,000 Tons in First Quarter of Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—Launchings in the Pacific Northwest for the first quarter of the year ending March 31 totaled 314,899 tons (dead weight) in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon.

Shipyards on the Columbia River, in the State of Washington, have been credited to Oregon in figures given to coincide with the division of the Shipping Board. For the district of the State of Washington there was a total of 152,400 tons, for Oregon, 128,700 tons, and for British Columbia 33,700 tons. Segregating the grand total as to steel and wooden vessels, the result shows that Washington launched 119,500 tons of steel vessels and 41,000 tons of wooden vessels. Oregon steel vessels had a tonnage of 74,200 and wooden vessels 53,500. British Columbia put 17,600 tons steel vessels in the water and 16,100 tons wooden vessels.

Commerce members of board, ex officio.

Aug. 30, 1916—House concurred in Senate changes, and bill passed.

Sept. 7, 1916—President signs Shipping Act, creating a "United States Shipping Board for the purpose of encouraging and developing a merchant marine and a naval auxiliary, and for the regulation of shipping."

Jan. 2, 1917—President Wilson nominates as members of the Shipping Board, William Denman, San Francisco (six years); Bernard N. Baker, Baltimore (five years); John A. Donald, New York (four years); Theodore Brent, New Orleans (two years).

Jan. 19, 1917—Majority of board confirmed; Jan. 23, all confirmed.

Jan. 29, 1917—Bernard N. Baker resigns.

July 24, 1917—Chairman Denman resigns and is succeeded by Edward N. Hurley.

July 24, 1917—Rear Admiral Capps appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. George W. Goethals as manager of Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Nov. 23, 1917—Rear Admiral Capps asks to be relieved. Rear Admiral Harris resigns in a short time, to be succeeded by Charles A. Piez of Chicago.

April 17, 1918—Charles M. Schwab is made director of shipbuilding operations, superseding Mr. Piez, who is given an administrative position.

Promises and Performance

By direction or implication, the National Administration stood pledged, upon the organization of the Shipping Board, to put 6,000,000 tons of ships into the water by the close of 1918.

After continual controversies in the Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, it is found that the shipbuilding program has not been actually begun.

Investigation proves that work is far behind schedule.

Country aroused over delays, postponements and apparent mismanagement generally.

Mr. Hurley appointed to "speed" work along.

Mr. Piez appointed to give impetus to building.

Great Britain names 6,000,000 tons as the minimum to be contributed by the United States by the end of 1918.

Chairman Hurley first promises the pledged 6,000,000 tons by the end of 1918.

He also talks of putting on three shifts daily.

One million tons were promised before March 1, 1918.

Total of pledge reduced to 5,000,000. Total reduced to 4,000,000.

Expert testimony in January last declared not 3,000,000 tons would be produced.

Practically a complete break-down of the merchant marine program as originally arranged.

Charles M. Schwab chosen and hailed as the man who will set everything right.

Record of Charles M. Schwab

April 17, 1918—Placed in full control of shipping situation.

April 18, 1918—Announced intention of moving entire staff of Emergency Fleet Corporation to Philadelphia.

April 18, 1918—Announced in his behalf that he will abandon small ships as soon as present contracts expire, and go in for heavy tonnage construction.

Freighter Contracts Let

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Contracts for 22 steel freighters of a total of 294,600 tonnage were let today by the Emergency Fleet Corporation. They will be built at San Francisco and Wilmington, N. C.

Shipbuilding Plans Discussed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Details of shipbuilding plans for 1919 and 1920, particularly with reference to passenger ships in 1919, and increasing the output of refrigerator ships for 1920, were discussed at a luncheon today, attended by shipping officials.

In building passenger-carrying ships, the Shipping Board will follow its announced policy of constructing for the army the types of boats which can be put into peace-time pursuits without loss, when Germany has been beaten.

SACRAMENTO STOPS SINN FEIN ADDRESS

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Mrs. H. Sheehy Skeffington, widow of one of the leaders of the Irish rebellion, was prevented from making a Sinn Fein address by the authorities here last night.

The meeting was advertised as a reception to Mrs. Skeffington, under the auspices of Friends of Irish Freedom. After she had been presented with a bouquet she launched into a speech, but County Supervisor Robert E. Callahan, member of the County Council of Defense, reminded her of a previously given promise not to talk, and told her she could not proceed.

COLORS FOR CAMP DEVENS REGIMENT

Three Hundred First Engineers, Composed Largely of Rhode Island Men, Object of Honors From Citizens of Pawtucket

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—A review and presentation of colors was an impressive feature of Tuesday afternoon, with members of the three hundred and first regiment of engineers participating. Music for the occasion was furnished by the three hundred and first infantry band, and the silk embroidered flag, presented by Miss Genevieve Lynd of Pawtucket, R. I., was formally accepted by Maj. J. Edward Cassidy, acting commander of the regiment. Most of the men in the organization are from Rhode Island, and at the conclusion of the ceremony James G. Connelly, city solicitor of Pawtucket, addressed the regiment, which was drawn up in formation before a large number of guests.

A class of 100 officers and non-commissioned officers received drill on an obstacle course on Tuesday, the work being in charge of Lieut. Thierry Mallet, a French officer who has specialized in bomb and grenade throwing. The course contained a dozen hazards, including a seven-foot trench, with various kinds of fence obstructions. Assisting Lieutenant Mallet, who is a veteran of the French wars, were Lieut. Arthur W. Wright, Lieut. R. D. Brooks, Lieut. L. O. Watts and others.

Sixteen officers from the division have been ordered to Washington to receive a special course of instruction in personnel work. They are Captains Samuel H. Worrell, Charles H. Barton, Cadella I. Barrows, Arthur H. Whitman, Lieut. George C. Tait, R. S. Edwards, Frederick M. Secker, E. F. Dalton, W. G. Knobel, W. R. Lynch, W. H. S. Callahan, Newton C. Brainerd, Donald C. Mayne, J. P. Hartigan, and Andrew Pierce.

Capt. Frederick A. Estes of Lowell, Mass., has been promoted to major, and transferred to the ordnance bureau in Washington, D. C., where he will have supervision of munition plants. He will be succeeded here by First Lieut. Louis C. Whiting of Falmouth, Mass., who will organize a reclamation department to salvage every bit of army property which can be put to any use.

Col. Percy D. Arnold, Lieut.-Col. M. N. Falls, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Stuart, Lieut.-Col. W. S. Sinclair, and Lieut.-Col. C. A. Romeyn will act as a board of umpires for the maneuvers beginning here on May 1. These will include all kinds of field training, such as combat maneuvering, scout work, skirmishing, firing, patrol work, and sham battles and the solving of problems. The system will be similar to that followed here sometime ago, only it will be of a more complex nature.

Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commanding the cantonment, has issued orders installing a new system for the treating of military prisoners. Soldiers who have disobeyed orders are still receiving training instead of serving sentences in the guardhouse or on coal piles, and at no time during the day are they kept in confinement, excepting those held on the more serious charges.

During forenoon prisoners will join their companies in drills and maneuvers, and afterwards they will be given fatigue work. Conditions at this time are too serious, officials feel, to permit prisoners wasting their time as well as that of the soldiers guarding them.

The training of dogs for carrying messages on the battle fields is being contemplated here, it is stated, and dogs for this purpose may be made use of by the infantry regiments.

Naval Service Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—To accommodate the increasing number of sailors seeking lodging at the Naval Service Club on Beacon Hill, 50 new beds have been added to the dormitories, making more than 100 beds in all.

George H. Spiegel, a marine, whose home is in Nashville, Tenn., has been detailed to the club and is doing his bit as assistant superintendent and private secretary to Supt. Nathaniel Perkins.

Prof. William H. Taft, who visited the club during his recent stay in Boston, expressed himself as much delighted with the organization and the work it is doing for the sailors.

Prof. John T. Shields, an expert in finger billiards, is giving daily exhibitions before interested groups of sailors.

Chief Harry H. McLeod is among the naval men on duty at the club, and assists in many ways in the maintenance of the organization.

Some idea of the vast amount of letters written by the sailors may be gained from the fact that 13,000 sheets of paper have been consumed since the opening of the Service Club, about six weeks ago.

Commonwealth Pier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Entertainment features arranged by the Naval Young Men's Christian Association at the receiving ship at Commonwealth Pier for this week include a motion picture and vaudeville performance for this evening, and a lecture on Thursday evening by Prof. A. B. Hart, whose subject will be "What Are We Here For." On Friday evening there will be an exhibition of ventriloquism, and for Saturday evening a selected feature has been arranged. Each Monday evening there is a period of song instruction in charge of Herbert Smith, song leader, also a concert by the Commonwealth Pier Band. Tuesday evenings are devoted to Bible lectures.

An attractive etching of the receiving ship now adorns the weekly calendar issued at the pier, and published in the interests of the enlisted men stationed in Boston.

It is expected that later in the season Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink will come to Boston to sing to the sailors at the pier, as David R. Beattie, assistant secretary of the Y. M. C. A., has received a letter from her stating that as soon as her concert and war department engagements are concluded she will sing before the boys.

"Any time after my season is over, I shall be glad to come and sing for our blessed, noble, beloved boys," she wrote, and her visit to Boston is already being anticipated with much interest.

MUSIC

"Tosca" Presentation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"Tosca"—Libretto after Sardou, by Illica and Giacosa; music by Puccini. Presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company under the musical direction of Roberto Moranzoni. Boston Opera House, evening of April 23, 1918. The cast: Mario Cavaradossi.....Mr. McCormack
Flora Tosca.....Mme. Farrar
Baron Scarpia.....Mr. Scotti
Angelotti.....Mr. Rossi
Sacristan.....Mr. Malatesta
Spoletta.....Mr. Badia
Sciarra.....Mr. d'Angelo
Jailer.....Mr. Reschiglian
Shepherd.....Miss Arden

BOSTON, Mass.—This is the star-cast period for "Tosca," just as 25 years ago was the star-cast period for "The Hugenots." In after times, when Puccini's piece, having become a quaint absurdity, is revived, somebody, to arouse the wonder of musical youths, will say: "Well, you ought to have seen Farrar and Scotti in 'Tosca.' I recollect seeing them in it one night at the old Boston Opera House, which, by the way, seemed far out of town then. I remember the time, because I had just bought a bond in the war loan. I can see Scotti now wearing around his neck a red ribbon, representing, I suppose, Scarpia's order as villain."

"Those two artists as heroine and villain, reached an adjustment of move to move in the Farnese Palace scene that I never expect to find equaled. I do not know who the tenor was; for he did not make much impression. It may have been McCormack; and if it was, you may believe that he sang the music of Mario well, even if he did not act the part remarkably."

And so on—every word said to the advantage of the past being true, inasmuch as the moment the public has ceased to take the Tosca-Scarpia doings seriously, the moment audiences cease to feel the illusion of actuality in the sounds that rise from the streets of Rome to the window of Scarpia's apartment, the moment the swing of the secret door in the wall has lost its plausibility, the moment the soprano's soliloquy in the second act becomes merely an aria, that moment a star cast becomes impossible.

The opera "Tosca" must not be interpreted only, it must be cultivated. For years now, the two Metropolitan singers that took the soprano and baritone rôles on Tuesday evening have been polishing their work under the encouragement of delighted audiences. Their presentation of the dialogue of the taper-lighted room, should anybody care to consider it in its larger social aspects, is an invaluable documentary record of the art purposes of the New York public in the second decade of the Twentieth Century.

Musically speaking, the interest of the Metropolitan study of "Tosca" stays right on the stage with the drama. The orchestra, as handled by Mr. Moranzoni, is but a flamboyant mechanism of accompaniment. The reform which Mr. Bodanzky in his first seasons applied to the instrumental department of the company is no longer effective, as far as the Italiana repertory is concerned. Noise is coming back into its own.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

METROPOLITAN OPERA CO.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, "Aida" (in Italian). Muzio, Matzenauer, Martelli, Amato, Marcones, Russell, Cond. Pini.
TONIGHT at 8, "Tosca" (in Italian). Barrios, Howard, Lazzaro, De Luca, Rodier, Cond. Pini.
TOMORROW EVE, double bill, "L'Oracolo" and "Pagliacci" (in Italian). Easton, Howard, Albano, Rodier, Cond. Pini.
SAT. EVE, "Madama Butterfly" (in Italian). Barrios, Rodier, Cond. Pini.
SAT. EVE, "I Puritani" (in Italian). Barrios, Rodier, Cond. Pini.
SAT. EVE, "The Barber of Seville" (in Italian). Barrios, Rodier, Cond. Pini.
Prices: \$5.00, \$4.00, \$3.00, \$2.50, \$2.00, \$1.50. Plus 10% War Tax.
N. B.—No Downtown Ticket Office.

Holiday Mat. Friday, April 26

"The Season of the Season in New York and Gilbert's American Ballet" "THE DANCE IN PLATE CONGO" SEATS NOW ON SALE

HARDMAN PIANO USED

OUR BOYS

Who are now fighting in the front line trenches in France are on the very spot now being shown at the Majestic Theatre every afternoon and evening in

D. W. Griffith's

SUPREME TRIUMPH

Hearts of the World

A Romance of the Great War

Battle scenes taken on the battlefields of France under authority of the British and French War Offices.

PRICES—Daily Mats., 600 seats at 50c. Evenings, 25c to \$1.50.

Also playing at 44th St. Theater, New York City; Garrick Theater, Philadelphia, and Olympic Theater, Chicago.

SIDNEY DREW

MR. and MRS. Richard Tully Presents the Drowsy Mersey, Wholesome Comedy.

KEEP HER SMILING (A SPOKEN PLAY) At: WILBUR Direction To: Messrs. Hubert

Don't fail to see the Free Liberty Loan Art Exhibit in the Bacon Store windows, Washington and Essex Streets, Boston. Nineteen most Boston artists have contributed striking, genuine, remarkable canvases. Go yourself and take your children and friends.

TODAY at 2:15 **TONIGHT** at 8:15

BOSTON IS AMAZED At the Diplomatic Revelations in the Motion Picture of

AMBASSADOR

GERARD'S WORLD-FAMED STORY

"MY FOUR YEARS IN GERMANY"

At TREMONT TEMPLE

Mat. Daily 27c and 50c
Eves. and Sat. Mat. 27c
50c, 72c and \$1.00

We beg you for the sake of your own personal comfort, secure seats in advance.

COUNCIL CLOSES WORK ON BUDGET

Boston's Proposed Expenditures of \$27,028,019 for the Current Year Reduced Very Little From Mayor Peters' Figures

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Public consideration of Boston's budget of expenditures for the present year, amounting to \$27,028,019, by the City Council sitting as the committee on appropriations, is concluded and now the council will sit in executive session and quickly wind up its work on the bill. Work this year for the council was measurably lightened by Mayor Peters and his method of handling the budget. The Mayor disposed of every item himself. He is responsible for the budget which the council is considering and he is measurably familiar with all of the appropriations allowed. The council, so far, has only reduced the Mayor's estimates by a little over \$1000.

Available for general municipal purposes, the Mayor and City Council have \$19,536,009 this year. Of this \$14,676,009 is to be raised by taxation, while \$4,860,000 is the estimated income secured from various city revenues. The council has changed few of the appropriations made by the Mayor. The budget as it now stands carries an appropriation of \$318,819 for street paving by contract, and \$100,000 for the laying of granolithic sidewalks. There is a fund amounting to \$1,541,597 available under Mayor Peters' tax limit increase law for street paving. This money is secured by the \$1 per thousand tax which the Mayor has set aside for street work, the proceeds from the other \$2 per thousand tax increase being for general municipal purposes.

When the department estimates came to the Mayor this spring they amounted, all told, to \$19,057,835. These estimates, the Mayor, the city auditor, and the budget commissioner studied item by item. They consulted with the heads of the various departments and then decided how much to allow the department. The City Council has reviewed the various items of the budget, questioned the department heads and consulted the reports made by the investigators of the Finance Commission. This year the Finance Commission did not officially make any report to the Mayor on the proposed expenditures on the ground that there was not time for it to pass upon the 2000 odd items of the budget.

The council, which has just finished its public hearings on the budget and now is preparing to hold its executive sessions for final action, has made much greater speed this year than commonly. The Mayor's long and systematic study of the budget, his determination to cut every item down as far as possible, his refusal to grant wholesale increases in salaries this year and his policy of making no appropriations for general municipal improvements with the one exception for street paving, left the council little to do but review and approve, so the different members have repeatedly stated.

SALVATION ARMY TO OPEN COTTAGE

Quarters on Boston Common to Help Aliens and Provide Rest Room for Enlisted Men

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Patriotic rallies held from time to time in the interests of good citizenship, and designed primarily for newcomers to America; a mending bureau where enlisted men may have uniforms repaired, and a general headquarters for their rest and recreation, are some of the features planned by the Boston branch of the Salvation Army, which on Thursday is to open to soldiers and sailors a rest room on Boston Common, close by the Victory Cottage.

Plans for this work have for some time been under way, resulting in the erection of a portable building 36x18 feet, with a spacious porch some eight feet wide. The house is attractively painted, and when its services on the Common are over, it is intended to put it in use at Canton, Mass., where the Salvation Army has a summer recreation and rest center.

The interior is most suitably fitted up, containing several bookcases, game tables, a piano, and a gramophone donated by the Rev. Elwood Worcester, pastor of Emmanuel Church on Newbury Street.

There will be plenty of writing equipment, books, magazines, and papers, and chess, dominoes, checkers, and other games in abundance.

Books for the shelves are especially desired, and it is planned to allow the sailors or soldiers to take the volumes to their ships or stations, or on voyages when they leave port. Any contributions will be most thankfully received at the rest room.

Later the holding of daily rallies just outside the rest room is favorably contemplated, and already several prominent citizens of Boston have volunteered their services, with addresses intended to develop good citizens. One of the workers in speaking of the project said: "We want to tell the newcomers what it means to be a true American, and to make out of these alien good citizens. No place is better suited for a work of this kind than historic Boston Common, and I hope to see the work increase as time goes on." This work, he explained, is along lines proposed by the Rev. Madison C. Peters of New York City, who has successfully developed the plan.

Another feature of the work will be to place young men who desire to spend their vacations in the country in communication with farmers who need help during the harvest season. This plan, it is believed by rest-

room officials, will prove beneficial to both parties, and the young men will become for the time being "soldiers of the soil."

The work at the rest room will be supervised by Adj. Raymond C. Starbuck, who has just returned from France, where he has been engaged in Salvation Army work for the past nine months. He is well acquainted with the needs of enlisted men, and all of his assistants will be men who have served a similar apprenticeship on the western front, where the Salvation Army already has established 200 buildings, which are engaged in doing a splendid war work.

MEDAL GIVEN FOR RESEARCH WORK

London Institutes of Naval Architects Honors W. Hovgaard of Mass. Technology Institute

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The gold medal of the London Institute of Naval Architects has been conferred on William Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for research work in buoyancy and stability of submarines. Professor Hovgaard, who is a former commander of the Danish Royal Navy, is now attached to the Navy Department, giving voluntary war service.

Prof. William Hovgaard of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, came to the institute in 1901. From that date until 1910 he was professor of naval design and since 1910 has had the title of professor of naval design and construction.

Under Prof. C. H. Peabody, he has been an important factor in the courses which have maintained the institute for a quarter of a century as almost the only school of its kind in the country. At the beginning of the war, he was requisitioned by the United States Department of the Navy for work in Washington.

The contributions of Professor Hovgaard to the literature of his subject include, "Submarine Boats," which was published while he was in England, "Voyages of the Norsemen," and "Structural Design of War Ships," with a new volume on the ways. He is Danish by birth, is a graduate of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, and entered the Danish Navy, from which he resigned shortly after coming to the institute. He is a member of the Institution of Naval Architects of Great Britain, of the American Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, the United States Naval Institute and a number of nonprofessional clubs and associations. He is a resident of Brookline, Mass.

ELECTION DAY REGISTRATION SOUGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Legislation to enable enlisted men to register on election day in their home city was advocated by Representative Horace L. Dunkle of Boston, before the Committee on Election Laws, at the State House today. Last year, many soldiers who were in Boston on election day were unable to vote, because they had not registered previously, in accordance with existing law, and Mr. Dunkle would prevent a repetition of this incident. The committee will meet with the Boston Election Commission before acting on the bill, which has been admitted to the Legislature under suspension of the rules.

LEGISLATION ASKED TO PROTECT TROOPS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Legislation to protect soldiers on patrol duty in this country from assaults by civilians is being sought by Secretary Baker. In letters to the chairman of the Senate and House Military committees he urges an amendment to the penal code providing for the trial of such cases in federal courts. "During the spring and summer of last year," he says, "a large number of troops were scattered throughout the country guarding important structures or works necessary for the safety of the nation. Numerous assaults were made upon sentries and in some communities convictions could not be secured on account of local sentiment."

LICENSED RETAILERS MUST KEEP RECORDS

BOSTON, Mass.—"Failure on the part of retailers, and other licensees, to keep books can result seriously for them, as shown by the action of the State and National Food Administration in the case of Israel Rosenberg, 9 Cambridge Street, Boston, a dealer in flour, whose place has been closed for an indefinite length of time for violation of the Administration's ruling, says the State Food Administration, today.

DETROIT STREET CAR STRIKE
DETROIT, Mich.—Street car service in Detroit was brought to a standstill today by a strike. About 500 of the more than 7000 car men voted to strike without the sanction of the union of officials, and sent out pickets to meet the men reporting for work this morning. The car men are seeking increases in wages of 13, 14 and 15 cents an hour.

ANTI-TRUST ARGUMENTS PUT OFF

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Upon an agreement between the Government and the defendants, an order was entered today by the Supreme Court postponing until next fall arguments in the anti-trust suit against the United Bill Posters and Distributors of the United States and Canada.

PLAN TO RETURN \$6 A SHARE PROTESTED

Massachusetts Public Service Commission Says Return Proposal Would Be on the Stock of a "Run-Down Property"

This article is second of a series setting forth the criticisms of the Massachusetts Public Service Commission relative to proposed legislation for public operation of the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The series is based upon the statement read by Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the commission, before the joint legislative Ways and Means Committee at the State House on Monday, April 22. The first article in this series appeared on April 23.

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—The Massachusetts Public Service Commission, in objecting to a return of \$6 per share to the stockholders of the Boston Elevated Railway Company under the proposed Public Control Bill, emphasizes that this return would be on the stock of a "run-down property" which has been selling way below its par value of \$100.

"While the company has received, on the average, approximately \$111 for each share of its stock, many of the original holders have disposed of their stock at reduced prices," the commission claims. "The return of \$5.50 per share (which the commission considers the limit of justification) will therefore undoubtedly represent a rate of more than 5½ per cent upon the money actually invested by the present stockholders. It is to be remembered that much of the stock is now in the hands of purchasers who have acquired it at prices ranging from \$30 to \$50 a share, and their holdings would be likely to double or treble in value."

"If, as the result of present abnormal war conditions, common stock cannot be issued at par on a 5½ per cent basis, it is better that temporary needs should be financed by the issue of preferred stock at a somewhat higher rate than that the car riders should be compelled to pay an excessive rate indefinitely upon all stock now outstanding."

The proposed issue of 7 per cent preferred stock to the amount of \$3,000,000, without "the usual supervision of the Public Service Commission," the commission sharply criticizes, declaring: "The terms upon which this preferred stock is to be issued are left entirely in the control of the stockholders."

"The stockholders," it adds, "are given a prior right to subscribe to the new stock, and may at will vote themselves 7 per cent preferred stock, the dividends guaranteed by the Commonwealth for at least 10 years and possibly indefinitely, even if the market would stand a lower rate. Either this 7 per cent rate is excessive or if new capital must be obtained at that rate upon preferred securities, the whole plan, in so far as it is intended to restore credit, is a gigantic failure."

The bill gives the proposed Board of Trustees authority to issue preferred 7 per cent stock if common stock cannot be sold. This could be sold at auction if the stockholders did not want it, and the commission further explains: "If the public control plan is to be successful, much more than \$2,000,000 will be necessary before the 10 years are up. Under the service-at-cost plan, which has been incorporated in the present bill, the provision requiring a preliminary fund to be raised by the stockholders has been represented as a self-denying ordinance and a consideration which the stockholders were willing to pay for their rescue from disaster. But under the plan proposed in this bill, the whole provision is a concession to rather than from the stockholders."

Below Par Sales Denied President Brush of Elevated Before Legislative Committee

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, denied that a considerable number of the present stockholders of the system had purchased way below par value, in speaking before the joint Ways and Means Committee of the Legislature on Tuesday. This had been stated as a fact by the Massachusetts Public Service Commission, in the statement read before the committee by Chairman Macleod. To prove his contention, Mr. Brush announced that he has set a corps of assistants to work on the stock transfer lists, so as to be able to show the Legislature that only a small portion of the stock has exchanged hands. He read a list of directors of the Elevated with the number of shares they now hold and compared this with their holdings some time back, in order to convince the committee that the directors had

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Suits, Millinery, Gowns
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Carefully chosen things at the moderate prices characteristic of THE COMMUNITY INSTITUTION of "Up-Town New York."

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not been selling out so as to buy back again in a low market.

Mr. Brush challenged the Public Service Commission, stating that he got the impression from Mr. Macleod that a majority of the Elevated stock was in the hands of persons who bought below par. And he added: "Anyone who makes a statement of that kind intentionally or otherwise misleading the public." Chairman Macleod, however, denied having made such a charge.

Mr. Brush was questioned about the advisability of the State purchasing the Cambridge subway and in reply he said he hoped the pending bill for public operation of the Elevated would not be jeopardized by this provision, which would have to run the gauntlet of the executive department. He believed that question could be settled fairly after the proposed public trustees had taken up their duties. If they should consider such a step necessary, he believed they would be able to present their case so as to convince all parties concerned as to its merits.

The public hearings on the bill were ended by the Ways and Means Committee on Tuesday.

BELGIUM PLANNING RECONSTRUCTION

Industrial Mission Said by Legislation to Be Coming to United States for This Purpose

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Christian Science Monitor is informed by the Belgian Legation that a special industrial mission is about to come to the United States to make a study of industrial methods in this country, for the purpose of being prepared for the reconstruction period in Belgium.

The mission is intended to examine the matter from every standpoint. With that end in view, the members of the mission have been chosen from widely different sections of the community and its composition has been determined as follows: A university professor, a representative of the Belgian Board of Trade, a physicist, a delegate of the Christian labor unions, the director of the educational department of the Belgian Labor Party, an engineer, a workman and a secretary. Furthermore, one of the principal representatives of Belgian industry has consented to advise and lend his support generally.

The Belgian Government desires, by the importance and representative composition of the commission, to impress upon the United States public the great interest it attaches to the research work to be carried out in this country.

The mission is due to land in this country under the United States flag by the end of April and hopes to start its enterprise with the effective support of both public and private American institutions, which are more particularly interested in the matters to be investigated. The best results are hoped for from this cooperation.

By taking this step and by bringing the results of the inquiry to the knowledge of the various Belgian circles and urging the fullest possible application of American organization, modified, of course, to suit its country's special requirements and the new surroundings, the Belgian Government desires to pave the way for reconstruction after the war. It expects with confidence to find the quickest and most effective methods of rebuilding the destroyed industries and thus to foster the speedy technical, social and moral regeneration of the working classes so grievously stricken by the events of the last few years.

APPROPRIATION BILL THROUGH COMMITTEE

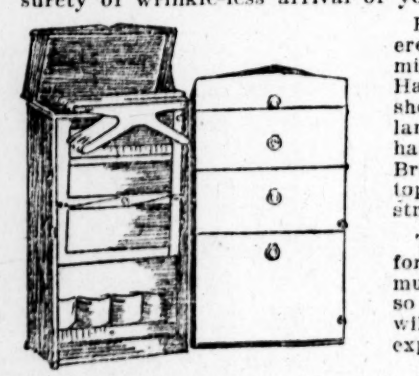
Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
OTTAWA, Ont.—With practically no opposition and in the course of five minutes, the \$500,000,000 War Appropriation Bill was put through the committee stage in the House of Commons yesterday. The bill will probably be given its third reading today and at once be sent to the Senate. It will become law before the end of the present week.

Frederick Loeser & Co.
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The Best Full-Sized
Wardrobe Trunk Made
At \$37.50 : At Loeser's

"THE BEST WARDROBE TRUNK MADE" in its class—that is not too much to say about this latest model of the Loeser Wardrobe Trunk.

No Wardrobe Trunk that we know of near its price approaches it in refinement of details, in features of convenience, in strength of construction, in quality of materials. No better is to be had at any price in the essentials of safety, strength, ease of packing and surety of wrinkle-less arrival of your clothes.



Full size—40 inches high; fiber-covered with brass-plated outside trimmings and nickel trimmings inside. Has ten garment hangers, several shoe pockets, divided top drawer, two large, roomy drawers and extra large hat drawer with removable hat form. Brass-plated spring safety lock, lift top. Fully riveted—equal to any strain.

The best value now on the market for the price, and one that cannot much longer be produced to sell at so low a figure. Buying one NOW will be a wise move for anyone who expects to travel this summer.

Basement, Luggage Shop.

UNITED STATES MEN CALLED FIT

Daniel A. Poling Praises Soldiers in France and Measures Taken to Safeguard Them

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Returning from a three-months study of liquor and vice conditions with the American forces overseas, Daniel A. Poling of Boston, associate president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor and president of the National Temperance Council, praises the men and the measures taken to safeguard them in France. "I found the American soldier in France physically sound and morally fit—a credit to his country," he says.

Dr. Poling went abroad for the United Society of Christian Endeavor; as special commissioner of the Federal Council of Churches; as chairman of the united committee on temperance activities in the army and navy, which is related to the Fostick Commission; and for the Y. M. C. A. He visited every training camp and port of entry for the American forces in France, and spent 10 days with the men in the first lines. At his request, he was permitted to go about without the customary military companion. "The way was not prepared for me," he said, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor; "I saw things at their worst and at their best."

In France, he said, the men are surrounded by regulations on these subjects stricter than any that have been promulgated since the day of Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides.

In camps in France, under the complete control of the American authorities, the same liquor regulations apply that are in effect in the United States, said Dr. Poling. Certain moral safeguards are placed about men outside the camps. In cities which the men frequent, but which are not fully under the control of the American commander, American military patrols are on duty day and night. In one port of entry, Dr. Poling said, eleven streets have been closed to Americans in uniform. When a man goes where such special provision has not been made, however, there is no law for his protection. He can obtain beer and light wines; but stout liquors are not to be had. In all the time Dr. Poling was in France, he saw two Americans in uniform under the influence of liquor.

He said he believes the French authorities would not misunderstand or resent any diplomatic representations which this Government might make to procure for the American forces in France the same protection that now is provided in the United States.

Among the men themselves, he said, it is possible to find some who complain of the regulations, especially when they see that the men in other armies have liquor, but in mass, he remarked, the army overseas is wholeheartedly behind the program and proud that American standards are different from the others.

Dr. Poling at Tremont Temple
BOSTON, Mass.—Dr. Daniel A. Poling told of his journey to the battlefield, in an address at a "win the war" mass meeting in Tremont Temple, Tuesday evening, and delivered a reassuring message concerning the moral welfare of the American troops.

He said also: "Stop baiting Great Britain. We owe a debt of gratitude to the Union Jack we shall never be able to pay. Great Britain made possible the freedom of the seas, and but for 'Tommy Atkins' in the trenches the Germans would have loosed a horror that would have engulfed Europe, America, and the world."

He said that one \$50 Liberty bond will buy almost two gas masks, which cost about \$28 each. The investment is not only a first mortgage on America, but on civilization, he said.

NEW SOCIAL STUDY COURSE Special to The Christian Science Monitor From its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The establishment of a new course at McGill University, to be known as the McGill School of Social Study and Training, has been decided upon by the board of governors. The matter is now in the hands of a committee composed of the principal, Sir William Peterson,

Professors J. A. Dale and William Caldwell, Dr. F. D. Adams and W. M. Birks. The committee will cooperate in the inauguration of this course, with the theological colleges in the city; and it is expected that McGill's share of the expenses for three years will be guaranteed by private subscriptions. The governors have also decided upon four new degrees, viz.: bachelor of commerce, bachelor of laws, bachelor of household science and master of laws. The course in household science is to be taken partly at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, which is affiliated with McGill.

NEED OF RELIEF WORK IN CHINA IS URGED

BOSTON, Mass.—Conditions in the North China district resulting from floods, were described as desperate in a cable message received here Tuesday by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from the Chinese Relief Commission. The message, signed also by United States and British ministers and the Rev. Francis L. Norris, bishop of North China, said that the people were eating leaves, bark, straw and corncobs, and that fruit trees were being used as fuel.

In recounting the general distress throughout the devastated area, the mission reported that there was no grain for spring planting, while robberies were increasing in alarming numbers.

Members of the American Board staff have been assigned to relief work under the commission, which has appealed for financial assistance.

JURY INDICTS MRS. ROSE PASTOR STOKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Rose Pastor Stokes, Socialist, wife of J. G. Phelps Stokes of New York, has been indicted by the federal grand jury on three counts of violating the espionage act. She pleaded not guilty and gave a bond of \$10,000 to appear on May 20. Mrs. Stokes is alleged to have said the Government favored the profiteers.

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POLICEMEN TO BE INSTRUCTED IN LAW

Board of Police Commissioners of Providence, R. I., Announces Course to Begin May 1

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Instruction in state and municipal law for the policemen of this city is provided for in a communication from the Board of Police Commissioners to Peter F. Gilman, superintendent of police, which states that the first course will start on May 1. Consideration has been given this subject for several months, and although the original plan was for the training of the police reserves in this way, it was decided to give the instruction to the members of the force of less than three years' standing.

The school will open in the traffic division rooms at headquarters and will be under the supervision of the superintendent and his deputies. A lawyer from the city law department is to instruct the men in the rudimentary application of statutes and ordinances.

Superior officers will be given instruction in the office of the assistant city solicitor, where the laws will be reviewed. This course will start on the same date as for the patrolmen and will continue on the mornings of May 2, 6, 8, 9 and 13.

OKLAHOMA TO HAVE A BREAD CARD SYSTEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma Food Administration announces that the entire State will be put on a flour and bread ration basis immediately. The plan has been tried in a few counties and proven successful. Hereafter householders can get flour and food products only on presentation of cards to their grocers. C. B. Ames, State Food Administrator, succeeding Dr. Brooks, will urge liberal use of potatoes. He has wired Director-General McAdoo for 70 freight cars to bring potatoes from Colorado, and has asked wholesale dealers to cooperate to keep down prices.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

HARVARD HAS GOOD TENNIS PROSPECTS

Game to Be Revived as an Intercollegiate Minor Sport on the Same Basis as Before the United States Entered War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—Tennis as an intercollegiate sport will be revived at Harvard University this spring, and will be given the same status it had when the majority of the colleges sent athletics into the discard at the entrance of the United States in the war. The usual intercollegiate tennis championship of pre-war times is to be held in September, and the Crimson team will endeavor to defend the championship title.

The Harvard Athletic Association has sanctioned the participation of a Crimson varsity team in the big tennis free-for-all meet, which is scheduled to be played, as in former years, on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club at Haverford, Pa. The association has been notified that Yale, Princeton, Cornell, Dartmouth, Pennsylvania and Williams are also entering teams in the tournament.

The usual interscholastic event will be held at Cambridge under the auspices of the university. This meet is held on the same basis as junior events, with the exception that entrants must be attending schools which prepare for college.

Chances for an exceptionally good season on the courts are held out for Harvard by the strong list of candidates for the racket team, which will probably be captained by J. W. Baker, star tennis player in 1916. At a meeting planned for Tuesday night, of the candidates for both the varsity and freshmen teams, plans for the starting of the tennis trials are to be discussed. The total number of candidates now out for the two teams is 54.

A strong schedule of matches has been arranged for the varsity combination by Alexander Kirk, manager of the team. Not only does the list include Yale and Princeton Universities, but the tennis team will go further than other branches of Crimson sports have done, and will meet many of the other large colleges. A match has also been arranged against the Longwood Cricket Club.

The prospects for a strong 1921 team are also promising and the candidates for this team will be called out this week, also. The schedule of contests for the freshmen has not as yet been completed, but the varsity schedule is as follows:

IOWA STATE WINS THE SECOND GAME

Defeats University of Kansas in Missouri Valley Conference Baseball Series by 8 to 2 Score

M. V. CONFERENCE BASEBALL STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	P. C.
Missouri	1	1	.500
Kansas	1	1	.500
Iowa State	2	3	.400

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Kan.—By bunching their hits in the opportune moments and taking advantage of six costly errors by the Kansas players the Iowa State Agricultural College of Ames this afternoon took the second game of their Missouri Valley Conference series by a score of 8 to 2. Iowa State made half its scores in the first inning on two errors, a base on balls and a smashing single by Stewart. Two of these runs were allowed by the Kansas players by loose fielding. The only time when Kansas threatened to even the score was in the sixth inning when with two men on bases and none out the best that could be done was to sacrifice one man home. The other run was made in the fifth inning, the result of an error by Dallas of Iowa State and a three-base hit by Oyster of Kansas.

Iowa State scored again in the seventh inning. Brotherlin received a base on balls and was brought home by a two-base hit by Leveson. The remaining three scores were made by Iowa State in the eighth on two errors by Kansas players, a two-base hit by Owen and another by Brotherlin. Tight pitching by DeForest of Iowa State held the Kansas team safe when the bases were full. The summary:

Innings—			
Iowa State	1	2	3
Kansas	0	0	0

Batteries—DeForest and Stewart; Ruble and Marquis. Umpire—Hugo Wedell.

R. W. THACHER RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ST. PAUL, Minn.—R. W. Thacher, director of athletics at Macalester College, has resigned to become assistant athletic director at Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich. He came here in 1916 from Lake Forest College and is a graduate of Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.

BOWDOIN DEFEATS WESLEYAN

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Bowdoin College varsity baseball team opened its annual spring trip here Tuesday afternoon with a 5 to 2 victory over Wesleyan University.

THREE OPENINGS IN THE NATIONAL

Boston, Brooklyn and Chicago Will Start 1918 Season With Pittsburgh Opening Tomorrow

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	Pts won
New York	5	0	1,000
Philadelphia	5	1	.833
Cincinnati	4	2	.667
St. Louis	3	2	.600
Pittsburgh	2	3	.400
Chicago	2	3	.400
Boston	1	5	.167
Brooklyn	0	6	.000

RESULTS TUESDAY
New York 9, Boston 2.
Cincinnati 3, Chicago 2.
Philadelphia 7, Brooklyn 2.
St. Louis 6, Pittsburgh 5.

GAMES TODAY
Philadelphia at Boston.
New York at Brooklyn.
St. Louis at Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass.—Three cities in the National League baseball circuit are scheduled to open their championship races of 1918 this afternoon with Philadelphia at Boston; New York at Brooklyn and St. Louis at Cincinnati. Pittsburgh, the other city in this league which has not yet held its opening, will open tomorrow.

All four games scheduled to be played in this league Tuesday afternoon were contested. New York won its sixth straight game by defeating Boston, 9 to 2. Philadelphia won the other eastern game by defeating Brooklyn, 7 to 2. In the West, Cincinnati won a close game from Chicago, 3 to 2, and St. Louis just beat out Pittsburgh, 6 to 5.

NEW YORK GIANTS WIN ANOTHER GAME

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York Giants made it six straight victories here Tuesday afternoon by defeating the Boston Braves in the final game of their series, 9 to 2. Sallee pitched for the winners and the question of which team would win was never in doubt after the third inning when the Giants were holding a three-run lead. Crum started pitching for Boston and was succeeded by Canavan, neither pitcher showing up strongly. The score:

Innings—			
New York	1	2	3
Boston	0	0	0

Batteries—Sallee and Rariden; Crum, Canavan and Wilson. Losing Pitcher—Crum. Umpires—Klein and Emslie.

CINCINNATI AGAIN DEFEATS CHICAGO

CINCINNATI, O.—By winning Tuesday's game, 3 to 2, Cincinnati succeeded in taking the series with Chicago.

The contest was a pitchers' battle with Tyler having the better of it by number of hits, but Bressler being returned the winner through his ability to keep the hits made off him scattered, combined with poor fielding by the Chicago team. The score:

Innings—			
Cincinnati	1	2	3
Chicago	0	0	0

Batteries—Bressler and Allen; Tyler and Elliott.

PHILADELPHIA WINS FROM BROOKLYN, 7 TO 2

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Bradley Hogg, recruit from Los Angeles, pitched the Philadelphia National League Baseball Club to victory in his first game of the season Tuesday, 7 to 2. Brooklyn scored first, but the locals drove Mameaux from the box soon afterward. The score:

Innings—			
Philadelphia	1	2	3
Brooklyn	0	1	0

Batteries—Hogg and Burns; Mameaux, Cheney, Marquard and Miller. Losing pitcher—Mameaux.

TIMELY HIT WINS FOR ST. LOUIS CLUB

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—A triple by Baird, followed by Schmidt's error in the seventh inning of Tuesday's game, enabled St. Louis to defeat Pittsburgh, 6 to 5.

Pittsburgh, due to Doak's wildness, got off to a five-run lead in the second inning, but St. Louis tied the score in the third, when Steele was driven from the box. The score:

Innings—			
St. Louis	1	2	3
Pittsburgh	5	0	0

Batteries—Doak, May and Gonzales; Steele, Sanders and Schmidt. Winning Pitcher—May. Losing Pitcher—Sanders.

CLARKSON IN TIE FOR FIRST PLACE

NEW ENGLAND CLASS A AMATEUR BILLIARD STANDINGS

Won Lost H. R. P. C.			
T. H. Clarkson	2	0	28
Harison Parker	2	0	24
E. A. Friell	2	1	43
N. S. Kelly	1	1	57
M. W. Parker	0	2	30
W. A. Paige	0	3	29

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—T. H. Clarkson is today tied with Harrison Parker for first place in the championship standing of the New England Class A amateur 18.2 ballline billiard tournament which is being played at the rooms of the Mercantile Library Association following his victory over W. A. Paige in the seventh game of the competition Tuesday evening.

Clarkson won by 300 to 163 and it took him 41 innings to run out his string. He had a high run of 35, which tied his best previous run.

TWO FAVORITES IN THE "BIG TEN"

Universities of Illinois and Michigan Appear to Be the Strongest Contenders for the Western Conference Baseball Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Ill.—In several universities the carefully laid plans of baseball coaches for the 1918 schedule of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association have been shaken up by the loss of dependable men for war service, but with the actual launching of the season the teams this week probably will show fairly well their respective weaknesses and strong points for the season. It is quite probable that still more men will be lost from the ranks of the eight nations which are members of the Western Conference League this season, but most of the colleges are on a "war time footing" with their athletic teams now, which means that the men left are in the main under the army age limit, or engaged in some course which will make their services valuable in war time.

The two teams which loom up as strongest at the start of the season are University of Illinois and University of Michigan. Both are known as "baseball schools." Illinois has won about as many "Big Ten" baseball titles as the other members of the Western Conference added together. There are other contenders besides Illinois and Michigan, however, in Ohio State University and State University of Iowa. Ohio State won the Conference championship last season. Iowa this spring is represented by a squad which includes seven baseball monogram winners, and has several other excellent prospects. Wisconsin has a good pitching staff, but during practice games has not proved to be a very well-balanced nine.

George Huff, athletic director of Illinois, who has turned out many championship teams, has fine material to work with. To begin with, the Illini have in Captain J. L. Klein the best pitcher in the Conference, with a high, fast ball as his specialty, and good control. Klein is playing his third year, and is a well-seasoned player, whose judgment will be of great aid to the rest of the team. Two other pitchers are available in S. C. Peterson, second string bowman in 1917, and D. F. Propke. It is remembered that strength in the pitching department is the one essential which in past years has marked the play of champion college nines, being much more desired by the college coaches than a hard batting team, and Illinois thus will start the season with the best foot foremost. Illinois will be further equipped for the college season by its tour of eight games in the South several weeks ago. The eight games were enough to whip the team into good trim for the year, the men settling into their places by actual play, while other college coaches were striving to get the same results by talks or informal practice during the early spring.

Michigan, like Illinois, had the benefit of playing a practice series, spending a week during spring vacation at Columbus, O., where the Columbus American Association Club was held. The practice season has uncovered a good staff of pitchers at Michigan, and the coach, Carl Lundgren, who formerly played with the Chicago Nationals, has six or eight possibilities for the box position. Two of these, E. E. Ruzicka '20 and Francis Glenn '19, are called first-class pitchers by Baseball Coach H. O. Page of University of Chicago, who has scheduled three games with the Michigan team. The surplus of pitchers, which would be most welcome at any other institution, may result in some of Michigan's pitching candidates being impressed for places in the outfield. The other half of the battery situation is just as pleasantly fixed at Michigan.

Ohio State also played a series against the Columbus American Association team, and although it lost every game, the college nine had no reason for being displeased over its showing. W. L. Skelley, who hit well and played a fast game at third base last year, is the captain, and while there was some thought of shifting him from his infield position, it now seems as though he will stay there. Coupled with the loss of Capt. W. B. Wright, the star pitcher of last year, the team will miss the fast work of numerous veteran players from the 1917 championship nine. No pitcher who can fill Wright's shoes has appeared, but the team will be a well balanced one, capable of meeting the other nines of the Conference on equal terms.

Iowa stands in the fortunate position of starting the season with seven letter men back, all of whom expect to stay through the season. Iowa opened the Conference season against Indiana University at Bloomington last Friday, beating the home team, 7 to 2, and showing a much more finished baseball style than the patched up Indiana team. That was the first game played in the Conference, and the only game, so far. Before the Iowa-Indiana game, Iowa lost to University of Missouri, of the Missouri Valley Conference.

Wisconsin, like Illinois and Michigan, is well supplied with pitching talent, it being an unusual thing for so many rival Conference teams to find themselves so well equipped in that department. For Wisconsin, Zulfer, Phelps, Schneider and Brennan, particularly the first three, are really good box men, even for fast college ball. Wisconsin has two fine

all-round players also, in First Baseman Hancock and Catcher Simpson. These two, and Outfielder Emanuel are heavy hitters, whose work in the practice season has been reassuring, although considerable fault has been found with the performance of the infield. The coach, G. S. Lowman, who piloted the Wisconsin basketball team to victory, enjoys the confidence of the men, and although this is his first time in charge of a Wisconsin nine, is shaping the team together by his favorite tactics.

University of Chicago possesses a team of fair prospects, whose recent development makes the squad look entirely different from the awkward lot of aspirants who answered the first baseball call for indoor practice last winter. The team has only the experience of Capt. A. H. Rudolph to steady it, as the other positions will be filled by new men, but despite that has shown promise of strength on the diamond against college rivals. Several store and manufacturing company nines of Chicago have been met and beaten, and in these games the Maroon team exhibited a snappy style of play which delighted the rooters, who had anticipated a possible repetition of last spring's tail-end season. E. C. Terhune and P. S. Hinkle have shown increasing control in their efforts at pitching, and the team has gotten together well in batting and defensive work.

At Indiana and Purdue universities, the baseball outlook is not particularly bright. Indiana has one "1" man from last year, J. R. Rauschenbach, who has accordingly been appointed captain. Rauschenbach has been tried at various positions, being shifted to fill weak spots on the team. Against Iowa he caught, but he had been tried in the infield earlier in the year. One of the big lacks is for dependability, the team being badly off for pitchers and steady infielders. This was evident against Iowa.

The withdrawal of a great number of men at Purdue was certain to affect the baseball team. After many had gone into war service, A. W. Heine '19, the only veteran pitcher on the staff, left the team last week for agricultural war work. Two of the players, Capt. L. J. Perrin '18, catcher, and E. Love '18, first base, the most dependable infielder, have been notified by their home draft boards they will be able to finish this college year, although both are subject to national army summons. The team is fortunate, however, in having until May 1 to prepare for its Conference opening, while other teams of the collegiate league get into action earlier.

Minnesota and Northwestern will not be represented by teams this season, although Northwestern University has an informal baseball nine which will meet some of the Conference members.

POOL CHAMPIONSHIP WON BY ROSENTHAL

BOSTON, Mass.—The pool tournament for the championship of the first naval district, which has been in progress several weeks at the Naval Service Club, 11 Beacon Street, was concluded Tuesday night with the playing of the semi-final and final matches.

The semi-finalists were Ernest Young, J. A. E. Wittwer, Robert Rosenthal and N. S. Berkowitch. Young defeated Wittwer, 100 to 87, and Rosenthal won from Berkowitch, 100 to 55.

The final between Young and Rosenthal was close and exciting, they being tied once at 97. In the next frame Rosenthal ran out.

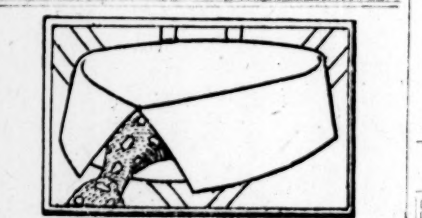
NORTHERN UNION RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Northern Union rugby football games played March 29 yielded results as below:

Wigan, 5; St. Helens Recreation, 0. Barrow, 8; Leigh, 0. Widnes, 6; Runcorn, 0. Warrington, 8; Salford, 2. Swinton, 13; Broughton Rangers, 0. Hull, 6; Hull Kingston Rovers, 5.

All the winning clubs were playing on their own grounds.

DOOLAN SIGNED BY ROBINSON
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Manager Wilbert Robinson announced Tuesday afternoon that he had signed Doolan, the former Philadelphia shortstop, later with the Baltimore Federals and the Chicago Cubs. Doolan was a free agent.



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COLUMBIA TEAMS HAVE EVEN BREAK

Win From New York University at Tennis and Are Defeated at Golf by Georgia Technology

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia varsity golf and lawn tennis teams broke even in their matches Tuesday, the golf team losing to Georgia School of Technology on the links of the Englewood Country Club, 6 matches to 0 and the tennis team winning from New York University on the East Field courts by a similar score. Led by Perry Adair and Thomas Prescott, two Atlanta youths with national reputations as golfers, the southern team proved far and away too formidable for the local contingent. Adair and Prescott were paired in the four-ball contests of the morning, and with a best ball of 72, par for the course, defeated A. L. Walker Jr., and Robert Ward of Columbia, by 6 and 5. Adair was in fine form in the morning, his approach shots being especially accurate. His individual score was 76, the best made during the day.

Neither Adair nor Walker played up to their form in the individual match in the afternoon, which Adair won at 5 and 4. Adair had an 81 and Walker could do no better than 86. The summary:

FOUR-BALL MATCHES
Adair and Prescott, Georgia Tech, defeated Walker and Ward, Columbia, 5 and 4.
Prescott, Georgia Tech, defeated Bijur, defeated Bijur and Rohdenberg, Columbia, 5 and 4.

INDIVIDUAL MATCHES
Adair, Georgia Tech, defeated Walker, Columbia, 5 and 4.
Prescott, Georgia Tech, defeated Bijur, Columbia, 4 and 3.
Watkins, Georgia Tech, defeated Ward, Columbia, 8 and 7.
Hadden, Georgia Tech, defeated Rohdenberg, Columbia, 4 and 3.

The Columbia tennis players had an easy time defeating New York on the East Field courts. Four singles and two doubles contests were played.

WOLLASTON G. C. OPEN TOURNEY

First Open Golf Tournament of Massachusetts Started This Morning on Montclair Links

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTCLAIR, Mass.—Play started this morning in the qualifying round of the Wollaston Golf Club open spring golf tournament. Conditions were far from good for playing as there was a strong wind blowing which caused cards to run high.

Up to noon only four players had started out and it was expected that few of the leading candidates for the first division would get under way until late in the afternoon. The four players who started this morning were S. S. Orr of Worcester and S. Dineen, A. E. Bliss and J. W. Holden, all of the Scabarbor Golf Club.

Among those who were expected to start this afternoon were: I. W. Small, winner of the two-day open meeting at the Lexington Golf Club; Parker Shofield, who finished in second place in this tournament; F. J. Wright Jr., the present Massachusetts junior champion; J. A. Farren, F. B. Elliot and H. H. Cook of Albemarle; B. K. Stephenson, Winchester, and C. A. Hartwell, Oakley, as well as a majority of the Wollaston club players.

KEITH AGAIN HEADS B. A. A.
BOSTON, Mass.—A. P. Keith was reelected president of the Boston Athletic Association at a meeting of the board of governors Tuesday. The club has enjoyed unprecedented prosperity, both socially and athletically under the Keith régime. Other officers reelected were Vice-President E. H. Babb, Secretary G. W. Deals and Treasurer H. H. Sawyer.

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SCENES SHIFT IN THE AMERICAN

Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis and Detroit Will Witness Opening Baseball Contests

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDINGS			
	Won	Lost	Pts won
Boston	7	1	.875
Cleveland	4	1	.800
Detroit	1	1	.500
New York	3	5	.375
Washington	3	4	.429
St. Louis	2	4	.333
Philadelphia	2	4	.333
Chicago	1	2	.333

RESULTS TUESDAY
Boston 1, New York 0.
Cleveland 8, St. Louis 2.
Philadelphia 5, Washington 0.
Chicago-Detroit game postponed.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
Chicago at St. Louis.
Cleveland at Detroit.

BOSTON, Mass.—Today finds the eight clubs in the American League changing cities, and Philadelphia, New York, St. Louis and Detroit will get their first opportunities to see teams in that organization playing championship contests this spring.

RED SOX CAPTURE HARD-FOUGHT GAME

BOSTON, Mass.—The Boston Red Sox won a hard-fought game from the New York Americans at Fenway Park Tuesday afternoon, 1 to 0. It was a great pitchers' battle between Bush of the winners and Thormahlen of New York, and, while the latter allowed only two hits to three allowed by Bush, his team lost because of the two hits being bunched in the ninth inning with an error by Bodie.

Up to the ninth inning not a hit had been made by the Boston players. In that inning Strunk singled and went to third on a hit by Ruth, batting for Hoblitzel, to deep center. McInnis was passed, and when Bodie muffed Whiteman's fly to left field Strunk scored the winning run. The score:

Innings—			
Boston	1	2	3
New York	0	0	0

Batteries—Bush and Agnew; Thormahlen and Hannah. Umpires—Dineen and Connolly. Time—1h. 45m.

ATHLETICS SHUT OUT WASHINGTON, 5 TO 0

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Philadelphia made it two straight victories over the Washington club by taking Tuesday's game, 5 to 0. Myers held the locals scoreless, while the visitors bunched hits on Dumont in three innings.

Innings—			
Philadelphia	1	2	3
Washington	0	0	0

Batteries—Myers and McAvoy; Dumont and Ainsmith.

CLEVELAND DEFEATS ST. LOUIS CLUB, 8 TO 2

CLEVELAND, O.—The Cleveland American League baseball team bunched their hits off Gallia Tuesday and defeated St. Louis, 8 to 2. The locals made their long hits count for runs, most of them coming with men on the bases.

Coume, pitching his first game of

the season, was scored upon in but one inning, the fourth, when Sisler walked and scored ahead of Gedeon when the latter hit for a home run to left. The hit would have been good for only two bases, but Left Fielder Graney made no effort to field it, believing it a foul ball. The score:

Innings—			
Cleveland	1	2	3
St. Louis	0	0	0

Batteries—Coume and O'Neill; Gallia and Nunamaker.

PICKUPS

Cincinnati made only five safe hits to nine for Chicago yesterday and yet the Reds won the game, 3 to 2.

Cravath was the only player in the Philadelphia National lineup yesterday who failed to get at least one safe hit.

Captain Luderus of the Philadelphia Nationals made his second home run of the season yesterday and is the first major league player to get two this year.

Although the season is only a little over a week old, there are already eight postponed games in the National League and 11 in the American, most of them being in the West.

It looks as if the Athletics were beginning to show some winning baseball. Two straight from Washington has moved them into a four-cornered tie for fifth place in the standing.

The Chicago White Sox are having a hard time keeping up with their schedule. They have played only three games to date, while the Boston and New York clubs have played eight each.

The New York Nationals are certainly getting away to a fine start in their pennant race and unless some team succeeds in stopping the Giants before long, the race will be over by the middle of

IN THE LIBRARIES

The city authorities of Bradford, England, have established a commercial library, where business men may obtain the many kinds of information they require for the development of their business. The needs of retail dealers as well as of merchants will be considered. Government publications on trade matters and reference works of all kinds, commercial and technical magazines and journals, trade lists and catalogues will be kept on file. Augustus E. Ingram, American Consul at Bradford, reports that the consulate furnishes the library with all possible information as to American trade publications, and will supply it with sample copies of such journals, so that the authorities can display them and find out which are in demand. This opportunity will also be taken to let the commercial interests of the city know that commercial information as to American goods may always be obtained at the consulate. It is recommended that publishers of American trade papers, particularly those specializing on textiles, dyestuffs, chemicals, machinery, automobiles and motor trucks, electrical goods, hardware and foodstuffs, submit sample copies of their publications. Publishers of journals specializing in export and import trade should also send samples. Reports, year books and directories issued by chambers of commerce would no doubt be excellently placed for service in this library. All publications should be addressed to the Bradford Commercial Library, 53, Market Street, Bradford, England.

Standard histories are coming to be more and more in request at the Los Angeles Public Library. The explanation is that the innumerable studies of the war which are being produced refer interest back to the former history of the countries involved, thus illustrating the axiom in regard to historical study, that the present can only be rightly comprehended in the light of the past. Librarians, when appealed to for guidance in selection, cannot do better than to call attention to this fact, and bring their readers into touch with the authentic sources, which also have the advantage of the sifting of opinion and of the broader view which elapsing time has made possible. This library reports a constant demand for grammars and dictionaries of foreign languages, and for every sort of books of methods in the study of language. Books relating to food questions, and on agriculture are more called for than ever before, and the record of 3000 works on sociology drawn in one month for home reading shows that problems of public welfare and the various national movements concerning a changing social order are not lost sight of in the purely war interest.

The Haverford College collection of Quaker writings and books about the Quakers has long been the finest in America, lacking only a very small number of pieces to be complete, and these are now practically all supplied; Professor Thomas, of the Library, having purchased, at the sale in New York, of the Charles Roberts Library of Quaker writings, about \$2,000 worth of rare books. Among them was "The New England Emigrant," of which there are known to be only five copies in existence.

Everything that has been said or that could be said in praise of the value, the comfort and the charm of books may be safely multiplied to represent their importance to soldiers.

A book is that most useful kind of friend who talks only on request. Books are letters from home, and from strange countries. Books are reinforcements.

—Rupert Hughes, Captain of Infantry, U. S. N. A.

Among the many good deeds and happy occurrences which transpire in the story of the smaller libraries of Massachusetts, and profitable for example, are these: A museum case at the Haverhill Public Library contains an exhibit showing the manner of living in other countries and times, and various industries in different countries. This exhibit is frequently changed, to correspond with the subjects being taught in the public schools. At Lancaster the library has been made free to the soldiers guarding the bridge, and facilities for letter writing have been furnished them. Clinton, Leominster, and Oxford have bird shows. In the children's room of the Clinton library a landscape was painted on beaver board, with a tree and stumps upon which birds were pictured in their proper colors; and at Oxford mounted specimens, nests, and bird books were exhibited together with 58 bird houses made by the children. At Leominster a bird-house building contest held "in the interest of boys, birds, and books," met with much success for the birds.

Charlestown Public Library has received from Mr. George Warner a complete set of Charles Dudley Warner's writings, and Chatham Public Library a set of biographical history of Massachusetts in honor of S. M. Jackson. The Chicopee Travel Club has given the Chicopee Public Library a fine clock in appreciation of the service rendered to them in their study of foreign countries; and The Societa Operala Italiana di Matuo Soccorso a collection of 372 books to the Quincy Public Library.

Good Book Week is reported by many librarians as having been the means of awakening interest. Attleboro had an exhibit of the best books of the year. Talks were given in the Protestant churches on the subject of good reading, small collections were placed in shop windows to call attention to the main exhibit, and in other ways the week was well advertised. During the week, patrons were permitted to order through the library any of the books shown, and many availed themselves of this privilege. Gardner advertised the week by signs

in shop windows made by high school pupils, as well as in all ordinary ways. In connection with the week, the Easton Public Library received the gift of 50 of the newest books for children, and the Sunshine Club of West Warwick gave its Public Library 30 books in honor of the week.

Regrets over the attempt to celebrate Good Book Week have yet to find expression, if any there are; the experience of those who have tried it being, apparently, all on the side of having found it very well worth while. Time, and place—whether in the children's room, the art room, lecture hall, or general delivery room—and the particular methods employed, all being left to the choice of those in charge of each particular library, the celebration is capable of being adapted to the specific opportunity which each community affords to a greater degree than is true of all campaigns, and opens a free field for initiative and originality.

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

XVI.—The Art of Illumination—The English and Italian Schools

This is the sixteenth of a series of articles dealing with this subject. Others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 20, Feb. 6, Feb. 12, Feb. 20, Feb. 27, March 6, March 13, March 20, March 27, April 3, April 10, April 17.

In considering the English school of illumination, we must turn back a little in order to see how that branch of French illumination which was practiced for a time as Norman, or Anglo-French, finally became naturalized in England. By the time of Edward I we find that it has assimilated the native elements then existing, and ripened into a representative national style. After Henry I the so-

gold and color, with flower-bosses or branch-work, with a spoon-and-cup shaped terminal flowers springing at intervals from the sides.

The new influence, which brought about this violent change in the English school, is undoubtedly due to the French and Italian artists employed at Prague by the Emperor Charles IV, the same artists who produced the Vienna Golden Bull. Anne of Bohemia, the Queen of Richard II, was probably responsible, and her immediate popularity in England soon made the new style universal in every native scriptorium.

In using this word "scriptorium," it should be explained that this was the name given to the large common room in the various monasteries where the monks, under the direction of the "armarius," worked together as copyists and illuminators. Sometimes one monk executed the entire volume, preparing the vellum, ruling it with a fine metal point, copying the text, pointing the illuminations, putting on the gilding, and perhaps even the binding. Usually, however, the labor was divided, one monk scraping and polishing the parchment, another doing the ruling, another writing the text, leaving spaces for initials and miniatures, another making the initials, flourishes and borders, and doing the gilding, while another painted the miniatures.

The scriptorium was regarded as a sort of sacred place, as the labor upon the MSS. was a work of piety, love, or sometimes of penance. We find interesting comments in the Latin ex-plicits of many of the volumes, as, for instance, "May Christ recompense forever him who wrote this book," "It is finished. Let it be finished, and let the writer go out for a drink." One monk confesses that he is a heavy sinner, that every letter transcribed pays for one of his sins, and he thanks God that by a fortunate coincidence he has won salvation, as the total number of letters exceeds by a single unit the sum total of his sins.

We have already seen that the basis for every national style since the Thirteenth Century is French; and nowhere is it also true that it was nowhere more rapidly transmuted and nationalized. No country shows greater variety, in its various schools, than Italy, and the work of the Italian artists came quickly to differ so distinctly that the examples can easily be assigned to their places of origin.

The Thirteenth Century pen-work initials, elaborated with pen-work trines and tendrils, represent the early Italian effort to add decoration to the manuscript. At first crude, the line becomes surer, the pattern more intricate, the effect more finished. The background is usually in red ink, the blue being employed for the initial. There is a firmness, a precision in the drawing, which marks the highest point of perfection in the pen-and-ink style. The ornament has diverged from the French type, and assumes the peculiar straight bar or rod, with profile foliages, and sudden reversions of the curves which are characteristic of nearly all Fourteenth Century Italian work.

The miniature work of this period is interesting. The new Tuscan method of painting entirely refashioned miniature art. The figure became natural, well-proportioned and graceful, the heads delicate in feature and truthful of expression. The costumes were carefully wrought, the drapery folds soft, and yet elaborately finished. The colors were vivid, yet warm, the blue being particularly effective. The leading schools, after Bologna, are those of Verona and Florence.

The Fifteenth Century saw the Sicilian white stem work carried to a high point of perfection in Italy. The initials were in gold, combined with the pen-work ornament, with burnished gold patines, and later, with the medallions, vases, candelabra and figures of the full Renaissance. The white stem ornament was prevalent throughout Italy, but more especially in the south, until the middle of the Fifteenth Century.

During the Fifteenth Century, the art of illumination everywhere showed a distinct decline, tending constantly in the direction of water-color painting, with the design becoming more and more overloaded and debased.



CHICAGO

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Located in Plankinton Arcade
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Walk-Over Shoes
for Men and Women of
Critical Taste

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A page in English illumination

This continued until the invention of printing stirred the patrons of learning to a tremendous effort to stimulate hand lettering and illumination in opposition to the new art, but the demand on the part of the people for a book in its more common form, proved the stronger power, and the impetus which was given for a time to illumination, was but short-lived.

The question naturally arises as to the reason for the decline and the final extinction of the art. Many have supposed that it was due to the introduction of the art of printing, yet we find some of the most precious examples of the illuminator's skill executed during the 50 years following the invention of the press. Sometimes these are MSS. volumes, but frequently the printed page itself is richly embellished. It was not the invention of printing itself which destroyed it, it was the making of the book common, by means of the power to multiply copies. As a more common possession, the book did not appeal to its owner, as in the centuries preceding, as a gem worthy of the finest setting. The demand for the illuminator and the scribe became gradually less, and finally, by the end of the Sixteenth Century, illumination ceased to be an art. The book, as the developer of the people in natural science and literature, and in learning generally, had crowded out the book as an object of art.

—S. T.

RATTAN AND MALACCA CANES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In consequence of the shortage of supplies of rattan and malacca canes, these articles have been brought under control in order to provide for essential requirements.

By the terms of an order made by the Board of Trade, dated March 20, 1918, all holders of stocks of rattan and malacca canes exceeding five hundredweights are required to furnish full particulars at once. All further dealing, without permits, in rattan and malacca canes, except walking sticks or other articles manufactured before the date of the order, is prohibited, except for certain small sales which have to be notified to the Controller of Timber Supplies periodically.

WOMEN'S ROYAL AIR FORCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Lady Gertrude Crawford has been appointed Chief Superintendent of the Women's Royal Air Force, a new women's service which has been formed to release men in the Royal Flying Corps. Recruits must enroll for the duration of the war, and the terms of service and conditions are very similar to those of the W.A.A.C. and the W.R.N.S. About 300 officers are required and, these can be enrolled at once. To begin with the force will be principally immobile, but a mobile force will also be formed and will be attached to various air stations.

MELBOURNE AND ARMENIAN FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Agent-General for Victoria, Australia, the Hon. Sir Peter McBride, has received authority to pay the Lord Mayor of London's Armenian Relief Fund the sum of £2,000 from the Lord Mayor of Melbourne's Armenian Relief Fund, making the total amount of charitable funds received from Victoria for distribution by him £439,961.17s.

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is officially stated that a compulsory return, dated Feb. 1, from occupiers of land in England and Wales, shows that the area under wheat was 2,504,000 acres, as compared with 1,735,000 acres at the corresponding period last year. This is an increase of 45 per cent over 1917, or 56 per cent over the average of 10 years before the war.

NEW YORK BILL

AIMED AT IDLERS

Measure Awaiting Governor's

Approval Provides Penalty

for Failure to Engage in a

Gainful Legal Occupation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Anti-Loafing Bill recently passed by the Legislature of this State and which is expected to be made a law very soon by the signature of Governor Whitman, will accomplish the excellent purpose of making New York unsafe for loafers, criminals, and all such undesirable incumbents of the park benches and other public places. Also it will reach into hotels and rout the confirmed tangoist, by making them go to work or to jail. The bill is very drastic in its insistence that all men must be engaged in some gainful legal occupation, the feeling being that there is plenty of work these war days for every one to do, and that if a man will not go to work voluntarily he must be forced to it, and not be permitted to remain an idler.

Under the old vagrancy law men who were known to be pickpockets and gamblers and to pursue other callings not to be classified under the heading of legitimate industry could, if arrested, usually free themselves by exhibiting a sum of money in their possession large enough to prove that they were not likely soon to become public charges. Now all that will be at an end, an exhibition of a roll of bills will not be accepted as proof that it has been earned by honest labor; explanations will be demanded, and unless the offender gets work for himself very promptly the State will put him at work in some one of its institutions. Three months in the workhouse is the sentence which the new law will probably impose on offenders.

It is felt, also, that since this State has very severe laws concerning gambling, the new Anti-Loafing statute will help to prevent evasion of them. The District Attorney, police and other officials whose business it is to compel obedience to the laws of the land intend, they say, to get to work just as soon as the bill is signed by the Governor to clean up New York and put an end to idleness and loafing.

GIFTS FROM SWAZILAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The High Commissioner for South Africa reports the contribution of a sum of £1000 as a gift from the Chief Regent, chiefs, and people of Swaziland to His Majesty the King for the purposes of the war. The gift has been acknowledged on behalf of His Majesty who has approved of the sum being used for the purchase of an aeroplane for the royal air force.

WALK-OVER SHOES

When you need new shoes, yet don't want to pay more than five dollars, you want the most to be had in shoes for that money. There is a Walk-Over Shoe for five dollars that it will pay you to see.

Walk-Over Shoes have a reputation for exceptional quality, service, and value. Walk-Over Economy Shoes at five dollars uphold that reputation. These shoes don't make much money for us, but they do make many friends and customers.

Walk-Over Shoes are manufactured at Campello, Brockton, Mass., are sold in all the important towns and cities of the world, and the world over bear the same trade-mark.

A complete line of shoes at \$6, \$7, and \$8. Economy lines at \$5. Special lines, \$9 to \$12.

WALK-OVER SHOPS

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A page of Petrarch in Italian illumination

ALBERTA SCHOOL AGE IS RAISED TO 15

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—School age in Alberta was raised from 14 to 15 years by unanimous consent of the provincial Legislature when considering in committee amendments to the School Act. This will bring the school legislation into uniformity with the Factory Act, which requires a child being employed to have reached the age of 15. In case a boy or girl reaches grade eight before attaining the age of 15, the act as amended compels attendance at school until that age is reached provided there is a school in the district providing secondary education.

WAINWRIGHT BUFFALO PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

WAINWRIGHT, Alta.—Some 2920 buffalo are now grazing in the Wainwright Buffalo park, the herd having increased by 537 during the last year. The total number of animals in the park at the present time is 3441, this number including 84 elk, 298 deer, 18 moose, and 3 antelope. Visitors from all parts of Canada and from 19 States of America visited the park during the past year.

IMMIGRATION TO ALBERTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Immigration to Alberta is heavier this spring than for the past two years, according to most recent reports. Most of the immigrants are from the United States and are bound for homesteads in the Peace River district and points along the Athabasca line. Apart from the reduced railroad fares for Americans, no special inducement was offered them.

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297 Main St.

Brooklyn

325 Broadway

265 1/2 Fulton St.

5400 Fifth Ave.

Newark, N. J.

9 N. Broadway

735 Broad St.

cial and political conditions of England were unfavorable to the cultivation of art, but the marriage of Henry II to Eleanor of Aquitaine again stimulated the demand for illumination, and gave to it a French accent. By the end of the Twelfth Century, French was the prevailing fashion, and illumination as pure decoration was approaching its highest point. We have beautifully illuminated initials, with figures of hounds interspersed among the foliage, the miniatures showing such scenes as David playing before the King, and presenting the head of Goliath. But the coloring is thin and slight, and the drawing is in thick, firm outline, as if to represent the leafwork of a window. In stained-glass work there were excellent reasons for this treatment, but for a painter on vellum no excuse whatever except inability to grasp the further possibilities offered to him by his softer and more tractable materials.

By the Thirteenth Century, the artists began to realize this, and the art shows definite advancement. It is probable that a large proportion of the illumination of this period was done in England by French painters. At all events, the style of this century shows no great national characteristics. The initial is usually set within a frame shaped to its outline, the ground being either of gold, slightly raised or burnished, or of color, especially dark blue and pale tints of salmon, gray or violet, sometimes edged with gold. Extreme care and finish are shown in the miniatures.

By the last quarter of the Fourteenth Century, the English style took on distinctive characteristics. Instead of the French style of border, with its thorny Gothic sprays, we find a fuller, softer, roundly coiling and more fully colored foliage. The leaflets are no longer trefoils or cinque foils of ivy, but are profusely and brilliantly colored. The border is made up of a main stem formed of two bands of

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

The Room of Many Interests

Time was, and not so long ago, either, when every room had a title, and as it was named, so was it used. Thus, the old-fashioned house was divided into reception room, parlor, sitting room, dining room, and a library or den, as the men's exclusive meeting-place. But the room of title and distinct purpose has given way to the room of many and varied interests; where we once had a number of rooms, we now often find one big living room.

To really measure up to its name, the living room not only has to be beautiful in an interior sort of way, but also, it must embody the many interests of its household. It ranges from a general meeting-place to a refuge for quiet, and it should be equally attractive for both. To invite every interest, the living room must be skillfully arranged and the furnishings carefully chosen; but even a novice can do this, if her room is carefully planned.

The living room, in one small studio apartment, has been made to house successfully all the activities of its owner. There she works, rests, and entertains, and the room is as delightful for one purpose as for the others. At the south end of the room where, in the late afternoon, the warm sunshine streams in and illumines the room with a golden light, there are spacious window seats, with plenty of cushions; two wicker chairs make this part of the room essentially social.

Against the side wall stands an

old-fashioned desk, with a broad, flat top and cupboards at the back. These cupboards easily hold the many papers appertaining to her business; and when not in use, her typewriter slides back between the cupboards and a pair of striped curtains hides it from view. Between the cupboards, and high enough so that it allows the typewriter to be underneath, is a shelf which holds her reference books.

On the opposite side of the room, a wide davenport is just far enough from the fireplace to get the benefit of its warmth, and this is backed by a table that holds a reading lamp and books. This spot was meant for quiet study and it offers a contrast to the mood of the end of the room. Against the other wall is a broad table and upon it a vase of bright flowers whose colors are reflected in the mirror at the opposite end of the room. At night this table opens to form a bed, and thus the room completes its cycle of uses.

A living room, quite different from this, is the center of the interests of a large family. In the window seat that circles the bay window, the children's toys and games are kept. The seat is wide enough, so that the children can sit on it cross-legged and play, and this has saved the uncushioned furniture many a scratch from shoe buttons. At opposite ends of the fireplace are the sewing table and magazine rack, and beside each an easy chair. An antique Heppelwhite secretary holds the household

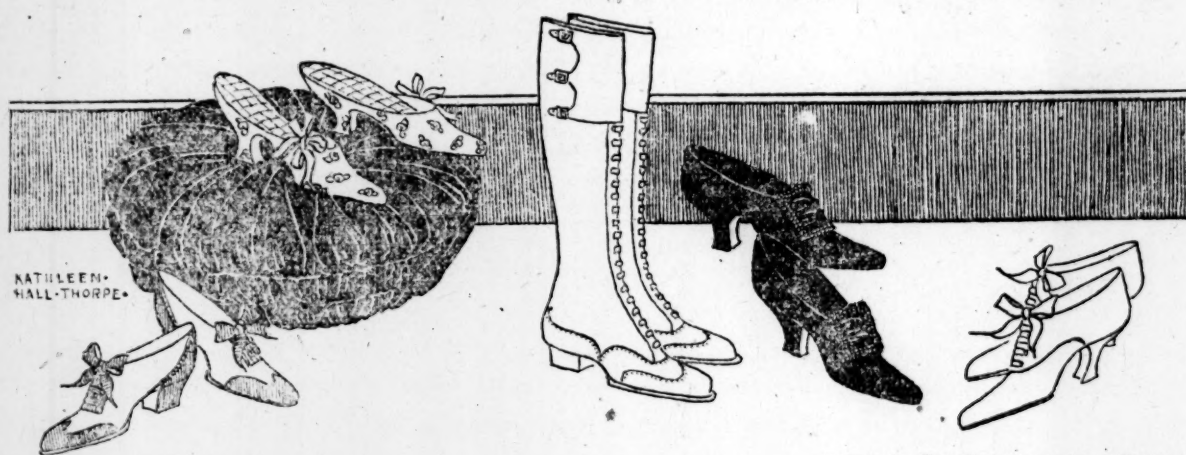
account books, and, with its quaint quill pens and prim rack of stationery, invites the writing of letters.

Whether your living room be large or small, it can be made as attractive as these. Furnishings should be chosen for their usefulness, particularly in a small room, and there is little chance that the room restricted to necessities be underfurnished.

To Remove Mildew Spots

Some say that a good and easy way to remove spots of mildew from clothes is to rub these spots with a mixture of soft soap and common kitchen salt, then lay the articles in the sun, arranging them so that the sun will shine directly on the spots.

Footwear for Various Occasions



LONDON, England.—In the middle of the sketch is a pair of "land" boots, of tan leather. These have a gaiter top, which fastens with three small straps and buckles. Next to these, on the right, is a pair of black suede shoes, with large square buckles made of small cut steel beads; this is quite the best style of shoe for afternoon wear, while nothing could be more suitable

for the tailor-made gown than the pair next to them, at the extreme right. Cut on very simple lines and fashioned on the graceful long-drawn-out last, these shoes are made of Russia calf and are to be had in a beautiful new shade of brown, called seal. The dainty bedroom "mules" upon the cushion, are made of buff brocade, with pink rosebuds. They are lined with quilted rose-pink satin, to match the

pink of the rosebuds, while, poised at the side, is a loosely-looped rosette of pink ribbon. And then come the sports shoes. These are made of white buckskin, with strapping of brown glacé kid.

The New Over Tunic

For the woman who has her dress-making, or at least, the greater part of it, done at home, the new tunics of Georgette crepe or chiffon, which are appearing in the shops just now, must be a great aid. These tunics may be had in various styles long or short, and trimmed with soutache patterns or with beading, also, as simple or as elaborate as may be desired. To wear with one of these attractive tunics, which may be had in many colors, light and dark, one could easily fashion a plain, simple undershirt of silk or satin, cutting it according to the approved straight line silhouette, and thus create an attractive costume at home with a minimum of labor.

Shrubbery for the Spring Garden

Forsythia, as many gardeners, both amateur and professional, know, is a particularly joyous and festive-looking springtime shrub which grows and blossoms luxuriantly early in the spring, and so is an excellent thing for the woman with even a small lawn to invest in. Another most attractive shrub for the springtime garden is the yellow acacia, which also blossoms freely and is graceful and feathery, lending itself well to being trained over percolas and gateway arches.

Did You Ever Eat Sunflower Seeds?

Two young American women were traveling leisurely through Italy, not so very long ago, while that country was still gay and happy and at peace with the world. Being deeply interested in the daily life of the people, as well as in the wonderful historic monuments to be seen, they made a practice of walking wherever and whenever it was possible to walk, making their pilgrimages to churches, museums and ancient ruins on foot, even though the distances were sometimes great. Naturally, some of these excursions were lengthy ones and the travelers often depended upon small local restaurants or shops for food.

One day, as they were approaching the Colosseum, with the intention of climbing to the topmost point of the ruins, the Massachusetts girl grew very hungry.

"Have you noticed," she asked her California companion, "that we do not see any peanut stands on the streets here, as we do at home in the United States? Somehow I quite expected to find some because so many of our people are so fond of them, and I have been surprised at not seeing them anywhere about over here. Do let us look about, to see if we can find some." So, for a short time, as it was still early, the two strayed away from the direct road to the old arena and began the search for peanuts. In and out of little shops on humble side streets they went, and the kindly Italian shopkeepers and their families did their best to find out what it is that the foreigners wanted, their slight knowledge of the language and their abbreviated vocabulary not including the name peanut in any but the accustomed English tongue.

At last one woman smiled comprehendingly and beckoned the pair to her little stand, from which she took a small cornucopia manufactured thrifty from a piece of brown wrapping paper, unfastened the top and offered it graciously to the two American girls; then she stood back, with the pleased air of having understood them and supplied their wants. But the travelers looked perplexed; surely, that slender little package could not hold more than two or three peanuts at the most, and they were hungry. But they opened it curiously and looked in. The Massachusetts girl was mystified, when she saw that the contents consisted of a number of small, flat seeds; the Californian, however, greeted them joyously. "Oh, these are pumpkin seeds," she cried; "they are good." Whereupon she began to eat them, with a relish.

After that, the pair of strangers frequently came across those tiny cornucopias and discovered that pumpkin seeds were considered almost as great favorites in that country as are the more familiar peanuts in the States. And, once in awhile, they found the long-sought peanuts, too, though these, contrary to their expectations, proved to be far from common.

In other countries, sunflower seeds, as you will have eaten very much as some people eat peanuts in America, and others eat pumpkin seeds in Italy. Sometimes they are eaten roasted, as

peanuts are roasted, sometimes they are eaten raw. It is said, moreover, that sunflower seeds are really very useful in several ways and are extensively grown in Russia. They are often ground up into a sort of meal or flour and an excellent bread is made from them. Also an oil is extracted from one variety which, some say, is good for table use, just as olive oil is used. It is also used commercially, somewhat as in making soap, for instance. The fiber of the plant is silky in its texture and is sometimes used in the manufacture of beautiful fabrics, while the stalks of the plant, when dried, are useful for fuel.

Sunflowers are easily cultivated, as anyone who has lived in the country or small town knows; in fact, they often seem to come up of their own accord and to push their way into that part of the garden in which they are not always welcome. Have you not seen them, as you were traveling through the country on a train, apparently hanging over the fence to watch you go by? In the southern part of the United States, particularly, one may see them almost running riot in the fields; and American children like to devour their seeds, also.

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THE BEAVER DRY GOODS CO.
DENVER, COLORADO

Yarn for Trimmings

an excellent line. The design is of flowers, in rose and mahogany shades, with touches of blue and gold. The sash is knotted simply at one side and the ends hang three-quarters of the length of the skirt. They are finished in a decidedly out-of-the-ordinary manner. Through the hem of the crash are threaded many loops of blue yarn, on each of which is a white bone button. The loops are about four inches in length and the buttons hang along the lower edge.

Another novelty is a rose metallic cloth sport skirt of beautiful shimmering quality. Horizontal pockets, at either side of the front, are embroidered with a design of yarn flowers in crimson, scarlet and red-purple, such a combination as would have been judged hideous a few years ago, but is now accepted with delight.

An attractive hat, on which yarn is the only trimming, is of black straw, with a bonnet crown and a wide brim slightly shaped at each side. The crown and brim facing are pearl gray Georgette crepe. At either side of the brim is a design of tiny diamonds, coral, old blue and green, so arranged as to give the appearance of a conventionalized cluster of flowers. The diamonds are simply made of long stitches of yarn, taken not too close together. A between-seasons hat of putty satin is trimmed with oblongs of black grosgrain, outlined with a running stitch of black yarn. The oblongs about the sailor crown are rather large and are placed in the

form of a broken band. On the brim are smaller oblongs, in irregular groups of three.

A summer frock of flowered chiffon has a suggestion of yarn on its rose satin sash. Vest and revers of the chiffon give the waist a long line, which is further carried out by the vertical position of the embroidery on the sash. The design is in delicate pastel tints, repeating those of the chiffon.

On knitting bags of linen crash, yarn flowers are applied in flat designs; they are the finishing touch at the top of cretonne and patent leather bags, and one of the new felt shopping bags has two scalloped ruffles, edged with festoons of tiny yarn flowers.

Yarn appears on the collars and cuffs of many springtime frocks. One street dress, of soft green jersey, has a vest, square collar and cuffs of crash, on which a simple pattern has been worked in the darned stitch popular a few years ago for soft pillow covers. The stitches are bright red, green and gold, contrasted with black, and are put on in points. A dress of dark blue serge has rolling collar and cuffs of heavy crash, with flowers in brilliant shades of yarn.

On a sand color crêpe de chine are self collar and cuffs, embroidered with coral yarn flowers. The yarn is also used in cross-stitches, on tiny buttons, down the center of the blouse. With the dress, comes a sleeveless sport coat of coral jersey, with a belt embroidered in the same design as that on the dress, but with sand color yarn.

Conserving Silk Stockings

Conservation is the cry of the hour! Conserve everything! Recently a new line of conservation presented itself to a watchful woman.

She came upon heaps and heaps of worn out silk stockings, of every size from baby's up, on the floor of a friend's attic. No one family could ever have worn so many stockings in a year. They were not worth mending. The questioner was discovered in the act of looking wonderment at the heap on the floor.

"All ready for cutting," the lady of the household said cheerily. "For what?" was the answer. "Come and see." They passed into a guest room. A lovely glowing rug was on the floor.

"For another rug like that," it was explained. "It was all made of old silk stockings, the softest of material for silk rugs. The neighbors and distant friends, as well as the family, contributed all their worn out hosiery of white, black or color. The white ones were most welcome, because they took more easily the bright dye. The rags were cut, sewed and crocheted, and you see what a successful rug it is."

It was a beauty. A wide circle of rose color composed the center; around it was a narrow circle of

black, then blue, then black, and orange, and brown and rose and black and yellow. It glowed like a garden of color, from the center of the floor. The watchful person, kneeling, would never again look with distress upon a worn out silk stocking.

Another Way to Preserve Eggs

Preserving eggs in a solution of water glass is getting to be quite a common thing. Another way of keeping eggs for some time is to pack them in sawdust, in a wooden box. The eggs should be packed carefully, the small end down, and each egg completely covered with the sawdust.



ICE THAT WENT THROUGH FIRE

An Iowa building recently burned to the ground. Two days later a burned Herrick Refrigerator was dug out of the ruins. It still contained ice—saved by Herrick's 3-point Mineral Wool Insulation.

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Every Woman Should Know

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REDISTRIBUTION
OF INCOME TAXES

Bill in Massachusetts Legislature
Would Regulate Amounts to
Be Received by Cities and
Towns for Year 1919 Only

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Regulation of the distribution of the income tax of Massachusetts, among the cities and towns of the State, is provided for in a bill reported in the State Legislature from its Committee on Taxation. The bill, under which some communities will receive more and others less than under the present apportionment, applies only in 1919, future legislatures being left to regulate the distribution in other years.

Under the bill just reported, the State Treasurer, on or before Nov. 15, 1919, would pay an amount equal to the difference between the average tax levied upon personal property in a city or town in 1915 and 1916 and the average amount, computed by the tax commissioner, of the personal-property tax actually assessed for 1917 and 1918.

Should the income taxes exceed the sum necessary for such payments, the balance would be distributed among the several cities and towns in proportion to the amount of the state tax upon each of them in 1919. It is provided that the Commonwealth shall retain a sum sufficient to reimburse it for administration expenses during 1919 and for abated taxes.

In the Senate the bill making appropriation for the compensation of members of the Constitutional Convention this summer was restored to the original amount, \$160,000, on motion of Senator Hobson. This will give the members \$500 for the adjourned session.

The Senate passed to engrossment a bill for a 25 per cent increase in the legacy and succession taxes with a slight amendment.

The House passed to be engrossed a bill providing for the teaching of Spanish in the high schools of Massachusetts, with an amendment making the law applicable only to schools of 100 pupils or more. The bill as passed required the addition of Spanish to the curriculum on request of parents of at least 20 pupils, and providing that initial enrollment is at least 25 qualified pupils.

A bill to permit savings banks to invest in bankers' acceptances to the amount of their deposits was passed to be engrossed in the House. Mr. Furness, of Everett, stated that thousands of dollars in savings banks are earning but 2 to 2½ per cent, and that the passage of the bill would let this money earn from 4½ to 4½ per cent. Mr. Wasserman of Boston believed it would reduce the money available for small mortgages on real estate, though Mr. Nichols of Pittsburg said this apprehension was groundless.

The Committee on Roads and Bridges reported a bill to appropriate \$100,000 to be expended under the direction of the State Highway Commission, to keep the roads of the State open for vehicular traffic during the winter.

SPEAKER'S OPINION
OF RUSSIAN OUTLOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In presiding at the annual meeting of the United Russia Societies Association, held at the speaker's house, the speaker said that no useful purpose would be served by attempting to heap epithets on sections of the Russian people. The prospects at present were very black, but he thought that in Russia would occur what they had seen in other countries in the past, and that the black days must pass away. Just as Robespierre and Danton had not represented the will of the French people some 120 years ago, he thought that Mr. Trotsky and Mr. Lenin did not represent the true views of the Russian people at the present time. He was convinced that below the surface there must be a strong and vigorous Russia, which only required encouragement to assert its nationality and its natural power. He then moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting of the United Russia Societies places on record the expression of its deep sympathy with the Russian people in their present unhappy plight, and its faith and hope in the recuperative power and ultimate regeneration of that great people."

Sir George Buchanan, who seconded the resolution, said that they must be aware of any feeling of resentment at Russia's desertion of the cause of the Allies, and that they must not be influenced by the results of the mistaken policy of the present Bolshevik Government, or by the fact that Russia's desertion had prolonged the war and compromised the military outlook. He was convinced that a new Russia would arise, purified and chastened by the fiery ordeal through which she was now passing. He urged that they must assist her in the period of reconstruction with all their resources, and not leave this work to Germany.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass.—The last term of Radcliffe college year of 1917-1918 began Monday, and elections for the various organizations for next year have taken place.

The results from the elections of the Student Government Association are as follows: Miss Priscilla Thorpe '19, of Cambridge, president; Miss Frieda Osgood '19, of Cambridge, vice-president; Miss Mary Louise Perry '20, of Malaga Plain, secretary; and Miss Mary Merrick '20, of Philadelphia, treasurer. Miss Elizabeth Osgood '19, of Washington, D. C., the retiring president, spoke of the war

work done by the organization the past year.

The results from the Idler Club elections are: President, Miss Ethel Kidder '19, of Assonet, Mass.; vice-president, Miss Louise Johnson '20, of Lowell, Mass.; secretary, Miss Dorothy Reader '19, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and treasurer, Miss Dorothy Mason '20, of West Roxbury, Mass. The retiring president, Miss Margaret Carver '18, of Cambridge, Mass., spoke of the plays and activities of the club during the past year. Other speakers were Miss Marcia Holt '18, of Cambridge, secretary; Miss Ethel Kidder '19, of Assonet, Mass., treasurer; Miss Sophia Morris '18, of Chicago, Ill., chairman of the dramatic committee; Miss Frances Burlingame '18, of Great Falls, Mont., chairman of the properties committee; Miss Ruth Pennock '18, of Syracuse, N. Y., chairman of costumes committee, and Miss Alice Stewart '18, of Brookline, chairman of the publicity committee.

The elections for next year's Choral Society resulted in Miss Margaret Strong '19, of New York, president; Miss Caroline MacFadden '20, of Cambridge, vice-president; Miss Anna Yens '20, of Wellesley Hills, treasurer, and Miss May Chapman of Somerville, secretary.

SUGAR DISTRIBUTION
IN CANNING SEASON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Distribution of sugar to meet this summer's canning demands will be under a modified certificate system, the United States Food Administrator has announced. This step is taken in order to make sure that home canners shall obtain enough sugar to preserve perishable fruits and at the same time to place a check upon those who would endeavor to obtain unreasonable quantities of sugar for household consumption.

The check on consumption will be exercised through the retailers, as this is considered a much more satisfactory method than the card system adopted in other countries.

Retail dealers in all states will be provided by their federal food administrations with certificates, which must be signed by the consumers before they obtain the amount of sugar needed for home canning. Each certificate has blank spaces for the name of the dealer, the signature and address of consumer, and the amount needed for canning and preserving purposes only.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR
SOLDIERS IN FRANCE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—More than 200 actors volunteered Monday at a meeting called to interest them in the movement to provide entertainment for the American soldiers in France.

The meeting was called by E. H. Sothern, Winthrop Ames and E. F. Albee. Mr. Sothern and Mr. Ames recently returned from France.

President Wilson's endorsement of the plan to furnish entertainment to the American troops was read at the meeting.

George M. Cohan said the purpose of the Over There Theater League was to provide 75 or 80 theatrical companies to give performances in the Y. M. C. A. huts back of the battle lines.

The secretary of the National Vaudeville Artists Association said that of 14,000 members of his organization more than 5,000 had already volunteered.

CANADIAN WHEAT FIGURES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A bulletin has been issued from the Census and Statistics Office, which among other figures gives the quantity of Canadian wheat and wheat flour, expressed as wheat, on March 30 last, at 77,000,000 bushels as compared with 128,000,000 bushels last year, and 197,000,000 bushels in 1916. The total for 1918 consists of 25,000,000 bushels in the elevators, flour mills, winter storage and vessels, 32,000,000 bushels in farmers' hands, and 20,000,000 bushels in transit by rail. The total quantity of oats returned as in Canada on the same date was 155,500,000 bushels, as compared with 184,000,000 bushels the previous year. There were also 15,000,000 bushels of barley and some 2,500,000 bushels of flax in the country on the same date. The report also states that of the total wheat crop of 1917 223,000,000 bushels were of merchantable quality, the proportion being 95 per cent, as compared with only 85 per cent last year.

MILLS TO MAKE ARMY CLOTH

MANCHESTER, N. H.—The Amoskeag Manufacturing Company and the Stark Mills have been requested by the Government to devote their entire facilities to the manufacture of army cloth, abandoning the production of other goods for the present. Changes in machinery in order to comply with the request are being made. Both mills will work on Fast Day, Thursday, in order to fill war orders.

FRENCH STEAMER TORPEDOED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—News of the torpedoing in Spanish territorial waters of the French steamer Provence is contained in diplomatic dispatches from France. The vessel entered the port of Palamos, Catalonia, badly damaged. The Spanish press, the dispatch said, is incensed over the incident.

TANK BATTALION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Enlistment for a tank battalion has commenced at the University of Alberta. Applicants are expected to have a good educational standing approximately equivalent to that required for university matriculation.

SWITZERLAND AND
RHINE NAVIGATION

German Schemes Regarded as
Likely to Prove Prejudicial to
Development of River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—A noteworthy article on the possibility of existing German schemes regarding the Rhine proving prejudicial to the development of that river as a great continental highway has been contributed to the Neue Zürcher Zeitung by Dr. E. Utzinger.

Plans are afoot in Germany, Dr. Utzinger points out, which concentrate upon the utilization of the waters of the upper Rhine for the obtaining of driving power, the section between Strassburg and Basle being that to which more immediate attention is to be devoted; and this, he warns his readers, means nothing more nor less than that the upper Rhine is to be dealt with and developed primarily as a source of power, and only secondarily as a shipping route. It is true, he is prepared to admit, that shipping traffic up to Basle and onward is too little consolidated at present for the preservation of the character of the stream as an international trade route to be made the ruling consideration when planning the building of canals and locks; but he points out that if at the very outset of the work to be begun on the river the generation of power is made the ruling motive, the locks, and so on, that are built will necessarily be in the nature of permanent works, and the possibility of developing the river into a great water highway will be ruled out for all time. Moreover, the operation would be an extremely slow one, owing to the multiplicity of problems connected with it, and the diversity of views concerning them; whereas careful examination has established that the upper Rhine could be so regulated within a few years and at a relatively moderate cost as to allow of the continuous passage of vessels of from 2000 to 2500 tons from the North Sea to Switzerland.

"Whatever the plan adopted may be," continues Dr. Utzinger, "it will be of the utmost importance for our shipping policy. It must constantly be emphasized that for Switzerland there exists only one free, and at the same time open navigable route to the high seas which requires no artificial linking up in the shape of canals; that is the 861 kilometers of the Rhine from Basle to the Hook of Holland, 734 kilometers of which have today been made accessible by regulation to vessels of 2000 and 2500 tons. Hence let us not permit the upper Rhine to be crippled by canalization, so that within measurable time we may obtain a fully efficient commercial waterway, an outlet to the sea."

"Fortunately," the Swiss writer proceeds, "there speaks in favor of our demand for regulation an important international document, the Rhine Navigation Act of Oct. 17, 1868. In this there are special stipulations for the protection of a free Rhineish waterway from Basle to the North Sea. These concerning the keeping open of the waterway read as follows: Article 1. Navigation on the Rhine and its tributaries from Basle to the open sea, both up-stream and down, shall be permitted to all nations for the transport of goods and passengers, such navigation to conform to the stipulations laid down in this treaty, and to the policy regulations requisite for the maintenance of the general safety. Apart from these stipulations, no obstacle of any kind may be placed in the way of free navigation. Article 3. On the Rhine, its tributaries, in so far as they lie within the territory of the contracting parties and the waterways enumerated in



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Article 2, no due, based simply on the fact of navigation, may be levied upon shippers, their cargoes, or crews. Article 28. The contracting parties undertake as hitherto to put into good repair, and to keep up the banks of the Rhine and the existing towing paths within their territory. This stipulation also applies to the waterways between Gornicheim, Krimpen, Dordrecht, and Rotterdam. Article 30. The riparian governments will see to it that navigation on the Rhine is confronted with no hindrance by mills, power-works, and other artificial works, and that vessels are let through bridges without delay.

"An interesting point is that Switzerland is not a party to this Rhine Navigation Act. Hence we are not exactly in possession of vested rights concerning the free navigation of the Rhine from Basle downward. Undoubtedly, however, we have a right to complete freedom of navigation from the standpoint of international customary law, and on the strength of this we believe we can insist on our right. The treaty of Oct. 17, 1868, is still in force today. It states as clearly as can be desired that no power-works, and hence neither locks nor generating stations, may hinder free navigation. Our shipping associations have already interposed on this basis on behalf of the free navigation of the river. We confidently hope that just demands will be met, and are persuaded that the Federal Council will insist to the full on the maintenance of an open and free waterway from Basle to the sea as provided for in the act."

EDMONTON GIRLS' CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

EDMONTON, Alta.—Over 500 young girl delegates, representing various points in North Alberta, attended the first Northern Alberta Girl Leaders' Conference held in this city recently. The object of the conference was to stimulate interest in the four-fold standard of efficiency, as represented in the Canadian Girls in Training course. The conference was addressed by many prominent speakers, including Miss Una Saunders, national secretary of the Y. W. C. A., and Miss Olive Zeigler, national girls' work secretary of the Y. W. C. A.

WARNING ISSUED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Warning has been issued by Chief Inspector Belanger, of the Dominion police, to young men, against boasting before others that they have avoided the Military Service Act, as this tends to interfere with its enforcement. The inspector points out that arrest and cancellation of exemption is authorized in such cases.

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LOS ANGELES AND
VACCINATION SUIT

Following Issuance of Mandamus
Writ, Forcing Health Board
to Rescind Ruling, Protec-
tive League Issues Statement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—As a development of the recent issuance of a writ of mandamus by the Superior Court of this State, compelling the Board of Education and the school authorities here to permit the attendance at public schools of unvaccinated pupils, who had been ordered excluded by the Board of Health for 21 days, a statement has been issued by the Public School Protective League. It reads in part:

"The suit brought by Mr. T. P. McCrea to compel the Board of Education and the school authorities of the Hollywood high school to allow his son to continue in attendance is a test case brought under the auspices of the Public School Protective League to protect the rights of a large number of parents and students who have scruples against compulsory vaccination. Every spring, just as the pupils are getting ready for examinations, the schools are raided by the Health Department on the pretext that certain children in the school have been exposed to smallpox. Those children whose parents have signed exemption cards are told that they must be vaccinated at once by the health officers, or they must go home, and unless they come back the next day and prove that they have been vaccinated, they must remain out of school for a period of 21 days. The children may, however, go on the street cars, to theaters, or anywhere else without restraint.

"Reports of such action are coming from all over the country; New York, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, North Dakota and Arizona have lately been subjected to such procedure. The result is that great numbers of children have been vaccinated in opposition to the wishes of the parents rather than the wishes of the school or the chances of graduation. It is significant that these scares in our schools came within a week of an announcement by the secretary of the State Board of Health to the effect that compulsory vaccination is greatly desired at this time.

"Action on the part of boards of health will not be resisted where there have been actual cases of exposure to

smallpox, but too often there has been, as in these cases, only the flimsiest pretext of an exposure and a very hasty investigation as to whether a case of smallpox exists, and then as many children as possible are shut out of school.

"The Public School Protective League does not desire to interfere in any manner with the work of the Health Department and advises all league members to conform to the regulations of the department, whenever these are fairly and legally carried out. It insists, however, that the provisions of the law shall be observed, and that exclusion from school shall not be used merely as a pretext for practically enforcing compulsory vaccination upon those who are opposed to it."

SMITH COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass.—The annual spring drive for \$500 for the farm-house at Mt. Ivy, the summer camp of the college settlements near the Ramapole Mountains, opened at Smith College today. The framework of a farmhouse has been erected in front of the college library and as hourly reports from the stations in other college buildings come in, shingles are put on the house. In connection with the drive, Tuesday night, at the Smith College Association for Christian Work meeting, Miss Loker, of the New York college settlements, gave an illustrated talk on the life at Mt. Ivy. All of the work done by the Smith branch of the college settlements has been in charge of the following students: Elizabeth Moore 1918, of Williamsburg, chairman; Blanche Tait 1918, of Springfield; Constance Tooker 1918, of Suffield, Conn.; Miriam Egbert 1918, of Flushing, N. Y.; Doris Ames 1919, Orange, Mass.; Francis Steele 1919, of Holyoke.

"I have asked myself where stands England today. After these years of war she stands with unbroken front, unbending, unyielding in this fight for freedom. Let no man minimize this crisis. This last month has brought Britain the greatest trial she has ever known.

"I believe this great battle has welded the union of France and England with indestructible fastness. The peace that will surely come will be an enduring peace, because it will be founded upon the indestructible pillars of freedom and liberty."

GERMAN ORDERED INTERNED

CONCORD, N. H.—George V. Heimburg of Somersworth, a former officer in the German Army, who has been confined in the Strafford County jail at Dover for some weeks, has been ordered interned at Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga. It has been announced. He will leave for Boston on the first stage of his journey South, in charge of Deputy United States Marshal William Murchie of this city.

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FIGHTING UNDER
GREAT STANDARDS

Lord Reading Pays Tribute to
United States and Predicts an
Enduring Peace

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Allies are fighting together "under the great standards set by America," and "there will be no petty question raised in the hour of victory as to whether the British, French, Italians or Americans won it," Lord Reading, British High Commissioner to the United States, declared in an address here on Tuesday night at the celebration of the 148th anniversary of the St. George's Society of New York. He continued:

"I have asked myself where stands England today. After these years of war she stands with unbroken front, unbending, unyielding in this fight for freedom. Let no man minimize this crisis. This last month has brought Britain the greatest trial she has ever known.

"I believe this great battle has welded the union of France and England with indestructible fastness. The peace that will surely come will be an enduring peace, because it will be founded upon the indestructible pillars of freedom and liberty."

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET

REACTS AGAIN

Inspiration Copper Again Feature for Strength in New York — General Gains Prevail at First—Elevated Gains

Small general gains marked the early New York stock list today, with Inspiration Copper buoyant again. It opened up 2 1/2 points, Mexican Petroleum gained 1/2, and Reading was strong among the rails. Studebaker was under some pressure, although it hardened from its opening level. Steel advanced 1/2.

In the early Boston stock market today Boston Elevated, with a rise of two points on legislative hearing developments, furnished the feature. Swift declined somewhat, and New Haven Railroad reacted nearly a point.

Later in the morning the New York market had a reaction. Declines from the best were large in some issues. Studebaker fell to a new low for the year to date, a loss of 1 1/2 from yesterday's closing. Steel had worked upward nearly a point to 95 1/2, but fell away to 94 1/2. Reading was up more than a point at one time to 8 1/2, and then reacted to 8 1/4, the level at which it closed yesterday. Marine preferred dropped from an earlier high of 88 to 86 1/2, and Gulf lost two full points to 107. General Motors moved over a wide range. It advanced 3/4 of a point to 119 1/2, and then slumped to 116 1/2, at a net loss of more than two points. Inspiration held its gain fairly well, and American Cotton Oil gained nearly a point. Crucible was another heavy issue.

In Boston late in the morning the market quieted down decidedly and became narrow. Swift, which had sold off half a point from its previous closing to 138, rallied to 138 1/2. New Haven also hardened from its 3/4 of a point decline to 1/2 below where it closed yesterday. Elevated opened up 1/4 at 58 1/2, and sold up to 60.

The mid-session depression was attributed to the announcement that the Germans had begun a fresh offensive in France. The motors stocks were particularly weak. Nearer the closing time there were fairly general rallies from the previous lowest level. International Paper was a feature for a rise of nearly three points, and Virginia-Carolina Chemical advanced three full points. Steel got back nearly a point from its lowest. New York total sales, 396,600 shares; \$6,982,000 bonds.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN

Month	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$1,363,308	\$259,832
Operating expenses	407,983	175,774
From Jan. 1	\$2,808,831	\$666,302
Operating income	1,082,632	3,589

SPRING ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT

Month	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$71,018	\$20,228
Operating expenses	43,533	46,811
From Jan. 1	\$144,556	\$71,048
Operating income	90,341	111,707

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT

Month	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$1,007,073	\$929,757
Operating expenses	715,459	599,044
Net operating revenue	291,614	329,953
Interest charges	429,517	383,875
Deficit	137,903	34,922
City's interest S. F.	117,086	114,238
Total deficit	255,989	168,260

THIRD AVE. SYSTEM

Month	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$322,238	\$360,362
Operating expenses	181,829	149,241
Deficit after charges	45,057	61,992
Nine months—		
Gross revenue	\$7,654,713	\$6,245,727
Operating expenses	4,542,539	4,167,745
Deficit	2,252,211	1,444,948

CENTRAL NEW ENGLAND

Month	1918	1917
Gross revenue	\$374,258	\$62,336
Operating expenses	2,310	28,239
From Jan. 1	\$746,516	\$111,527
Operating income	26,114	\$140,826

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Mercantile paper 4 and 6 months, 6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, 60-day bills \$4.72 1/2; commercial 60-day bills on London \$4.72; commercial 60-day bills 4.71 1/2; cables 4.76 7/8; demand 4.75 1/2. Bar silver 99 3/4 an ounce.

EXCHANGES MAY CLOSE

BOSTON, Mass.—Both the Boston and New York Stock exchanges will undoubtedly close at noon Friday, in observance of Liberty Day.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair, moderate west winds.

For Southern New England: Fair to night and Thursday; cooler tonight.

For Northern New England: Fair and cooler tonight; Thursday fair, rain in East Maine; Thursday fair, cooler.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m.	4:10 a. m.	5:11 a. m.
12 noon	49.10	50.1

IN OTHER CITIES

City	Temp.
Albany	38
Boston	38
Buffalo	38
Chicago	44
Cleveland	38
Denver	38
Des Moines	38
Indianapolis	38
Kansas City	38
St. Louis	38
San Francisco	48
Seattle	48
Washington	52

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Length of day 13 h. 14 m. High water, 11:20 a. m. Low water, 5:50 p. m. Moon sets, 4:38 a. m. Light vehicle lamps at 8:06 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange giving the high, low and last sales today:

Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Alaska Ju.	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Allis-Chal.	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
Am Ag Chem.	82	84	82
Am B Sugar	73 1/4	73 1/4	73 1/4
Am Can.	44	44 1/2	43 1/4
Am Can pf.	96	96	96
Am Car. Fy.	78 1/4	78 1/4	78
Am Cot Oil.	35 1/4	37 1/4	34 1/4
Am Cot Oil pf.	80	80	80
Am H & L.	13	13	13
Am H & L pf.	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Am Ice Sec.	25	25	25
Am Ice Sec pf.	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Am Int Corp.	53	53	53 1/2
Am Linseed.	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/4
Am Loco.	65	65 1/4	64 1/4
Am Loco pf.	98	98	98
Am Shipbld.	128	128	122
Am Smelt.	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4
Am Smelt pf.	104 1/4	104 1/4	104 1/4
Am Steel Fy.	65	65	65
Am Tel. & Tel.	100 1/4	99 1/4	99 1/4
Am Woolen.	52	51 1/4	51 1/4
Am Wool pf.	93 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4
Am Writ pf.	22	22 1/2	22 1/2
Am Zinc.	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
Anacosta.	64	64 1/4	64 1/4
Atchafalaya.	83 1/4	83 1/4	83 1/4
At Coast Li.	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
At Gulf.	108	108	107 1/2
At Gulf pf.	61 1/4	61 1/4	61 1/4
Bald Loco.	81 1/4	81 1/4	80
Balt & Ohio.	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Barrett Co.	87 1/4	87 1/4	87 1/4
Barrett pf.	101	101	101
Beth Steel B.	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Beth Steel Spt.	105 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4
BFGoodrich.	44	44	44
Brook R. T.	41	42	41 1/4
Butte & S.	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Cal Pac Cor.	42 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4
Cal Pac pf.	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4
Can Pac.	138 1/4	137 1/4	138 1/4
Central Fy.	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Central Fy pf.	51 1/4	51 1/4	50 1/4
Cl Leather.	65 1/4	65 1/4	65 1/4
Cl Leather pf.	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Cer de Pas.	32	32 1/4	31 1/4
Chan Motor.	80	78	78
Ches & Ohio.	55 1/4	55 1/4	55 1/4
Ches & S. P.	69 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4
Chir & Pac.	194	194	184
Chir & Pac pf.	164	164	164
C & G West pf.	19	19	19
Chile Cop.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Chino Cop.	42 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4
Col Fuel.	40 1/4	40 1/4	40 1/4
Col Gas & El.	34	34	34
Corn Prod.	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4
Cruc Steel.	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Cuban CS.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Cuban CS pf.	80	80	80
Del & Hud.	103 1/4	103 1/4	103 1/4
Erie.	14 1/4	14 1/4	14 1/4
Erie 1st pf.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
F. M. & S. P.	31 1/4	31 1/4	31 1/4
Fisher Body pf.	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Gen Electric.	141	141	141
Gen Motors.	118 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4
G Motors pf.	79 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4
Gt Nor Ore.	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4
Gt Nor pf.	89 1/4	89 1/4	89 1/4
Granby Min.	76	76	76
Green Can.	42 1/4	42 1/4	41 1/4
Gulf States.	106	109	109
Harv & N. J.	121	121	121
Haw & B.	39	38 1/4	38 1/4
Homestead.	75	75	75
Ill Central.	96 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4
Inspiration.	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Int Ag Corp.	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4
Int C Cor pf.	41	41 1/4	41
Int Mer Mar.	74	74	73 1/4
Int Mer Mar pf.	88	88	86 1/4
Int Paper.	37 1/4	37 1/4	36 1/4
Int Paper S.	63 1/4	63 1/4	63 1/4
Int Nickel Ct.	28 1/4	28 1/4	28 1/4
Kan City So.	15 1/4	15 1/4	15 1/4
Kenne Cop.	32	32 1/4	32 1/4
Lack Steel.	80	79 1/4	80
Lehigh Val.	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Loose Wiles.	22	20	20
Louis & N.	112 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4
Mackay pf.	64	64	64
Max Motor.	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4
Maxwell 1st pf.	54 1/4	54 1/4	51
Maxwell 2nd pf.	20 1/4	20 1/4	20 1/4
Mex Petrol.	54 1/4	54 1/4	52 1/4
Miami.	78 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4
Midvale St.	46	46 1/4	45 1/4
Minn St. L.	90	90	90
Mo Pac pf.	21 1/4	21 1/4	21
Mo Pac wif.	51 1/4	51 1/4	51 1/4
Mon Power.	68	68	68
Mon Pow pf.	98	98	98
Nat C & C.	16 1/4	16 1/4	16 1/4
Nat Enamel.	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4
Nat Lead.	57 1/4	57 1/4	57 1/4
Nevada Con.	19 1/4	19 1/4	19 1/4
NOT & M.	18 1/4	18 1/4	18 1/4
NYN & H.	29	29	28 1/4
N. Y. W.	104	104	104
O Cities Gas.	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
Ont Silver.	9 1/4	9 1/4	9 1/4
Pacific Mail.	30 1/4	30 1/4	31
Pan-Am pf.	91	91	91
Penna.	44	44	43 1/4
Peoples Gas.	46	46 1/4	46 1/4
Pierce-Ar.	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4
P. A. pf.	13	13 1/4	13 1/4
Pitts Coal.	52 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/4
P. & W. Va.	27	27 1/4	27 1/4
Pressed St.	58 1/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
Pullman.	115 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4
Ray Con.	25	25	25 1/4
Reading.	82 1/4	82 1/4	80 1/4
Repub 1 & S.	81 1/4	81 1/4	80 1/4
Rep 1 & S pf.	98	98	97 1/4
Rep Steel S.	56	56	54 1/4
S. Roebuck.	144 1/4	144 1/4	144 1/4
Sinclair Oil.	28	28 1/4	27 1/4

BOSTON CURE

High	Low	Last
Atlanta	12 1/2	12 1/2
American Oil	1 1/4	1 1/4
Black Hawk	1 1/4	1 1/4
Boston Electro	6 1/4	6 1/4
Boston Rly.	1	1
Boston S. M.	5 1/4	5 1/4
Carson Gold	3	3
Champion	6 1/4	6 1/4
Cons Copper Mines	5 1/4	5 1/4
Crystal Copper	2 1/4	2 1/4
Denbigh	2 1/4	2 1/4
Doughty	2 1/4	2 1/4
First Nat'l	1 1/4	1 1/4
Gas	7 1/4	7 1/4
Houghton	7 1/4	7 1/4
Iron Cap	5 1/4	5 1/4
La Rose	4 1/4	4 1/4
Mexican Metals	3 1/4	3 1/4
Molybdenum	7 1/4	7 1/4
Mother Lode	4 1/4	4 1/4
New Cornelia	16 1/4	16 1/4
Nixon	8 1/4	8 1/4
St. Michael	1 1/4	1 1/4
Ranier	3 1/4	3 1/4
Shamrock	8 1/4	8 1/4
Smith Motors	2 1/4	2 1/4
Southwestern Signal	2 1/4	2 1/4
Texas	8 1/4	8 1/4
Troy Arizona	15 1/4	15 1/4
Tuxpan	6 1/4	6 1/4
United Verde	3 1/4	3 1/4
Utah Nat'l	5 1/4	5 1/4
Victoria	8 1/4	8 1/4
Zinc	2 1/4	2 1/4

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here today ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	28.70	28.70	27.90
July	28.60	28.60	27.60
Sept.	27.45	27.45	26.65
Dec.	27.25	27.25	26.40
Jan.	27.25	27.25	26.40

LIVERPOOL, England—Spots

opened quiet, prices weak. Sales 4000 bales; receipts 13,000 bales, of which 8000 were American. Good middlings new 23.13d; middlings old 22.61d.

Prices for futures, old contracts: Open, April-May 21.28; June-July 21.22.

At 12.45 p. m. American middlings fair, 23.81d; good middlings, 23.13d; middlings, 22.61d; low middlings, 22.08d; good ordinary, 21.08d; ordinary, 20.56d.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices

today ranged, up to the noon hour, as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	28.29	28.30	28.15
July	27.60	27.74	27.61
Oct.	26.55	26.76	26.55
Dec.	26.40	26.55	26.41
Jan.	26.38	26.38	26.38

RAILWAY POINTS

The passenger department of the New Haven furnished special service today for a party of United States naval recruits.

The motive power department of the Union Freight received from the New Haven road's Readville shops last evening two hard coal burning engines, which have been rebuilt and equipped with new air-brake apparatus.

The Boston & Albany handled 1364 cars of Boston and New England city freight east from Albany yesterday.

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

BOSTON WOOL
MARKET QUIET

Trade Marks Time Pending Settlement of Price-Fixing Question—More Australian Staple Arrives—Liberty Loan Efforts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—To the wool dealers who received word to refrain from trading at the Colonial wool auctions on Wednesday and Thursday of last week, the postponement of these sales indefinitely was not such a great surprise, but still there were many who were a little disappointed to find the only event of interest for the week so suddenly disappearing. The action of the government authorities in this regard seems to be clear, namely, to prevent the speculation which it was thought would result from these sales if held at this time, and also to give the Government a better opportunity to decide upon just what sort of wools it wanted to use. The information on this latter question, it is expected, will be ready for publication soon.

A committee of ten left Boston Monday night to confer with the authorities at Washington both in regard to the disposal of the western clip and the subject of price fixing, which may be near at hand not only for raw wool and cotton, but for the finished products as well. The committee will undoubtedly have something of interest to report to the trade. The Philadelphia trade has the following committee to represent it at Washington to further plans for marketing the new clip. It includes: Charles J. Webb, Percival Tattersfield and James Bateman. After the wool men have finished their conferences, the manufacturers are to be called into conference to express their views regarding the situation. If the fixing of wool prices becomes necessary, as B. M. Baruch, chairman of the War Industries Board, seems to think probable, it will do much toward avoiding such a situation as is now prevalent in Sweden as regards high prices, where goods changed hands many times and changed price also many times, so that they have been most expensive when they ultimately reached the consumer.

The Government is in receipt of 24,000 bales of Australian wool sent by Great Britain, 12,000 bales being landed at San Francisco and the other 12,000 bales being in the vicinity of Boston. The balance of the allotment, 14,000 bales, is now said to be en route to the Pacific coast.

It seems certain now that a way will be found to take care of the civilian orders that have had to be set aside for the present in deference to army orders. The latter will chiefly take up the next three months for fulfillment, so that dealers need not be anxious about receipts arriving ultimately, unless some conditions now unforeseen should arise.

The dress-goods trade is not much interested just now in getting out samples for the light-weight season. All the mills are awaiting the result of the government conference.

Because of the present lack of trading, due to conditions well known to all, a large attendance of the Boston dealers is expected at the national textile exhibition, to be held at the Grand Central Palace in New York City beginning April 29 and lasting until May 11. Much more time is also available than under ordinary conditions for the wool trades to show their patriotism in working to secure subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan.

A meeting to stimulate interest was held Tuesday at 254 Summer Street. At the meeting word came from A. Koshland, president of the Boston Wool Trade Association, to the effect that a meeting with the authorities at Washington had been held, and that it seemed now to the committee of 10 very much as though this year's clip would be taken over by the Government, although the question had not yet been definitely settled.

There is a feeling among manufacturers that goods held on account of embargo may be taken over by the Government, as much has been asked to give lists of such goods and firms to which these goods have been supplied during a definite period.

AMERICAN WRITING
PAPER'S SHOWING

BOSTON, Mass.—The annual report of the American Writing Paper Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Gross sales	\$15,019,564	\$14,019,564
Cost of sales	13,167,871	12,167,871
Net sales	1,851,693	\$2,851,693
Operating expenses	553,215	590,744
Balance	1,298,478	3,337,137
Interest	194,421	137,181
Total income	1,492,899	3,200,000
Surplus	1,492,899	100,000
Dividends	605,052	—
Taxes, etc.	171,990	—
Interest	156,529	850,000
Surplus after	\$550,228	\$324,278

*Equal to \$1.29 a share on \$12,500,000 preferred stock outstanding, as compared with \$1.19 a share earned in 1916.

SOUTH END BUSINESS LEASE

Whipple & Co., Inc., have leased from Frank S. Pecker for a long term of years the four-story and basement building at 1440 Washington Street, South End. The building covers a lot area of 6000 square feet, contains four floors and basement and will be occupied at once by the lessee as a stable. F. S. Pecker & Co. represented the lessor and Whitcomb & Company the lessee.

UNITED STATES
RUBBER'S IMPORTS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The United States Rubber Company will import 10,000,000 pounds of crude rubber from its own Sumatra plantations this year. This rubber will cost the company, delivered in New York, not more than 25 cents a pound. The same grade of rubber sold this week in the open market at 65 cents. Taking 60 cents a pound as a fair average, there develops a saving to the United States Rubber Company of 35 cents a pound. On 10,000,000 pounds, this amounts to \$3,500,000 for the year. This is equal to close to \$10 a share on the \$36,000,000 of United States Rubber common stock outstanding. The company began to receive an appreciable amount of crude from its own plantations last year. In fact, importations from this source in 1917 were in excess of 7,000,000 pounds. A steady increase each year is expected, and it is likely that by 1919 at least 25 per cent of the company's crude requirements will come from its own lands. United States Rubber Company invested close to \$10,000,000 in its far-eastern plantation.

REAL ESTATE

Michael Regan has taken title to the two large four-story brick apartment houses at the corner of 86 to 90 Glenville Avenue and Long Avenue, Brighton. One of the buildings is still unfinished, and is valued by the owners at \$90,000. There are about 10,000 square feet of land. The land is assessed at 55 cents a square foot. Title was conveyed by Israel Lieber's estate and Gabe Rosen.

Final papers have passed from Martha C. Bowditch to Thomas Maloof, in the purchase of a 24-story brick dwelling, situated at 24 Hudson Street, South End district, which the buyer will occupy as a home. There is a land area of 1230 square feet valued at \$4200, and the total assessment amounts to \$6300. J. D. K. Willis & Co. were the brokers in this transaction.

WEST ROXBURY AUCTION SALES

Robert T. Fowler reports the sale at public auction of the single frame dwelling at 21 Wren Street, West Roxbury, for William E. Eldridge of Los Angeles, Cal., to Emma F. Foster of West Roxbury for \$4900. There are 6400 square feet of land in the lot. He has also sold at auction for the heirs of Patrick Devine three parcels on South Street, Roslindale. The first parcel consisted of a single frame dwelling and 5170 square feet of land, situated at 663 South Street, and was sold to Frances E. Jackson for \$2600. The next parcel was a lot of land containing 5225 square feet on South Street, sold to Joseph F. Cook for \$600, who will improve it shortly with a new dwelling. The next parcel was the double dwelling at 655 South Street, together with 8343 square feet of land. This was sold to Joseph E. Devine for \$2650.

SALE IN DORCHESTER

William C. Matthews has sold to Lucy M. Corbett, deed coming through William H. Hardy, the frame dwelling at 21 Belden Street, Dorchester. The property is assessed on a valuation of \$2000 and the 1580 square feet of land carries \$500 of the amount.

SHIPPING NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Arrivals at the South Boston Fish Pier this morning with fresh groundfish were: Steamers Swell with 74,000 pounds; Heroine, 115,000; schooners, Athena 35,500; Elinor S. (British) 24,000, and the Mary E. Smett, 15,050. The schooners that landed flatfish this morning were the British schooner Elinor S. with 12,000 pounds of cusk, Three Links 2000 pounds of dabs, 2000 pounds of black bass and 300 soles, the Natalie 20,000 pounds of flounders and the Bertha 15,000 pounds of flounders.

A late arrival at the fish pier Tuesday was the schooner Elsie G. Silva, which brought in 60,200 pounds of fresh fish consisting mostly of cod. The wholesale dealers' prices for today are as follows: Steak cod \$6.33@9, market cod \$5, haddock \$4.50@9, steak pollock \$5.50@7 and steak cusk from \$4.30@5.50.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GLOUCESTER, Mass.—The steamer Surf from Portland, Me., landed 155,000 pounds of fresh groundfish at the Fish Pier this morning. The schooner Mary P. Goulart from Boston landed 85,000 pounds, the Hesperus 70,000, Elsie G. Silva 54,000 and the schooner Squanto from the fishing grounds landed 120,000. Gill netters landed about 70,000 pounds of fresh fish, mostly cod. The schooner Helen B. Thomas sailed for pollock sailing. Schooners Frances J. O'Hara Jr., H. L. Marshall and the Sylvia all sailed for haddock fishing this morning.

AMERICAN HIDE'S QUARTER

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Hide & Leather Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, with these comparisons:

	1918	1917
Quarters	\$655,119	\$501,329
Net sales	495,125	495,125
Surplus	489,744	325,954
July 1 to March 31	2,011,969	2,012,754
Net sales	1,515,814	1,516,629
Surplus	1,491,012	1,491,012

Net current assets are \$13,272,474. Bonds in the hands of the public \$3,320,000. President Haight directs attention to the fact that the leather business is subject to wide fluctuations, and the effect of such fluctuation is naturally liable to be more pronounced in quarterly statements than in statements covering a more extended period.

OIL COMPANY HAS
BIG 1917 PROFITS

Standard of California Reports Large Increase in Sales—Stock Dividend of Nearly Twenty-Five Million Dollars Is Paid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The annual statement of the president of the Standard Oil Company of California shows an increase of 42.45 per cent in the foreign and domestic sales of all products for the year 1917 over the sales of 1916. Most of this increase was due to domestic rather than foreign business, however. The price of crude oil advanced during the year from 73 cents a barrel to 98 cents a barrel.

The net profits for the year 1917 were \$18,649,630, or about 16 1/2 per cent of capital and surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917. During the year cash dividends were paid at the rate of 10 per cent a year on the issued capital stock of \$99,373,310, and in addition a stock dividend of 33 1/3 per cent, amounting to \$24,843,327.74, was paid. The earnings for the year, after deducting all operating and marketing expenses, were \$30,377,073.

Constructive operation of the company during the year includes the addition of a 10-inch pipe line 22.6 miles long to the Northern-El Segundo system, and a six-inch pipe line 9.5 miles long in the Merced hills of the Montebello field. The capacity of the three refineries located at El Segundo, Bakersfield and Richmond was increased at a cost of \$3,276,221.05, and there were added to the company's fleet three oil-carrying vessels with a total capacity of 228,000 cases, besides a number of smaller vessels. The sales department was increased by 38 new sub-stations and 21 new service stations.

During the year the company has completed 120 wells and purchased or leased 1395 acres of developed properties with a production of 3000 barrels a day. The company's holding of 767 acres in the new Montebello field, near Los Angeles, where it has a production of 10,700 barrels a day from seven wells, promises to be prolific, says the statement.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 24
Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Augusta, Cal.—P. H. Rice of Rice O'Connor Shoe Co.; U. S.
Bangor, Me.—A. P. Tewksbury of Sawyer Boot & Shoe Co.; U. S.
Boise, Ida.—M. Alexander; Copley-Plaza, Butte, Mont.—B. A. Meyers of Symonds Dry Goods Co.; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex.
Chicago, Ill.—J. C. Jine of Rothschild Shoe Co.; Essex.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—L. Vizzoso; U. S.
Charleston, W. Va.—H. A. Rosenbach of I. B. Rosenbach & Son; Lenox.
Charlotte, N. C.—H. E. Payne of Payne Shoe Co.; Tour.
Cleveland, O.—C. K. Chisholm of Chisholm Boot Shop; Essex.
Cleveland—Fred Roth of Whitney Roth Shoe Co.; Young's.
Detroit, Mich.—Ralph Ainsworth of Ainsworth Shoe Co.; Lenox.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—H. F. Johnson & C. D. Lathrop of Ridge Kalmbach Shoe Co.; U. S.
Havana, Cuba.—M. Mallo of Hernandez Valdez & Co.; U. S.
Knoxville, Tenn.—R. B. McCallis and F. M. Haynes of Haynes Henson & Co.; Lenox.
Los Angeles—C. H. Baker; Tour.
Lynchburg—W. C. Goode of Craddock Terry & Co.; Lenox.
Montreal, Can.—J. Cummings; Essex.
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen; U. S.
New York, N. Y.—E. H. Heard of Charles B. Rouss; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—J. S. Fleischman of Bloomingdale Bros.; Essex.
New York, N. Y.—Walter Finn of Charles Williams Store; Essex.
New York—L. F. Thompson; Essex.
New York—L. Friedman of B. Friedman; Essex.
New Orleans—W. J. Martinez of W. J. Martinez & Bros.; Tour.
Oswego, N. Y.—A. P. McCarthy; Essex.
Petersburg, Va.—Harold Wright and W. A. Ruffin of Aug. Wright Shoe Co.; U. S.
Philadelphia, Pa.—F. H. Jantzen of Jantzen Shoe Co.; U. S.
Richmond, Va.—E. H. Hoge of Roberts & Hoge; Parker.
Saginaw, Mich.—J. W. Millner, Melitz, Alderson Shoe Co.; Lenox.
San Francisco—W. P. O'Connor of the Philadelphia Store; Essex.
St. Louis—A. W. Dittman of Geo. F. Dittman Shoe Co.; Tour.
York, Pa.—K. Wallace of Wallace & Son; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

Grand Rapids, Mich.—C. D. Lathrop of Ridge Kalmbach Shoe Co.; U. S.
Lynchburg, Va.—I. M. Terry of George D. Witt Shoe Co.; Tour.
London, Eng.—Percy Daniels, Agt. British Purchasing Commission; Tour.
Quebec, Canada—John V. Hatch; U. S.
The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association, 166 Essex Street, Boston.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Pacific Gas & Electric Company makes this comparative report for March and 12 months ended March 31:

	1918	1917
Operating revenue	\$1,716,652	\$1,581,484
Net earnings	612,463	568,106
Surplus after divs	161,999	133,644
For twelve months	\$20,216,594	\$18,718,453
Operating revenue	6,970,753	7,553,469
Net earnings	1,491,012	2,562,161

BREADSTUFFS EXPORTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Exports of breadstuffs, etc., for March were \$258,127,016, compared with \$138,458,388 for March, 1917. For the nine months ended March, they were \$1,595,028,119, compared with \$1,286,715,483.

GENERAL MOTORS-CHEVROLET PLANS

Distribution of Holdings of General Motors Stock by Chevrolet Is Not Yet in Sight

BOSTON, Mass.—It has not yet been determined that the Chevrolet Motor Company, which will soon be only a holding company with a single asset, will distribute its holdings of General Motors stock. In the latter part of February Chevrolet gave the New York Stock Exchange the required 60 days' notice of its intention to dispose in whole or in part of its General Motors. The 60 days soon expire. However, according to the legal interpretation of the agreement with the Stock Exchange, the actual disposal may be made by Chevrolet at the end of the 60 days' time, or any time thereafter at the discretion of the companies. Thus, Chevrolet may distribute, or remain as it is.

The General Motors stockholders at their recent meeting approved the plan of purchasing all the physical assets of Chevrolet with the exception of the block of 450,000 shares of General Motors common. The written approval of Chevrolet stockholders is now being secured so that Chevrolet is not yet, officially, an operating unit of General Motors.

Contrary to general opinion, the issued capitalization of General Motors Corporation, after financial plans are completed, will be considerably less than the present issued combined capitalizations of General Motors Corporation and the Chevrolet Motor Company. The difference will be \$35,842,400.

The capitalization of General Motors Corporation as now constituted and the capitalization of the future line up as follows:

	To be	To be
Outstanding authorized outstanding		
Com.	\$76,873,300	\$150,000,000
Prof.	19,676,800	50,000,000
Total	96,550,100	200,000,000

All net tangible assets of the Chevrolet Motor Company, except the \$45,000,000 par value of General Motors stock, held in its treasury are to be purchased by the General Motors Corporation. The consideration is \$28,268,400 par value of General Motors common stock. This added to \$45,000,000 par value of stock already in the treasury, gives Chevrolet \$73,268,400 par value of General Motors common shares in its own treasury.

If General Motors stock in the treasury of Chevrolet is to be distributed pro rata to the holders of the \$64,109,800 Chevrolet stock it will be on basis of 1-1-7 shares General Motors for one share Chevrolet. Assuming the distribution will be on this basis, the outstanding capitalization of General Motors will be made up of \$105,141,700 common and \$19,676,800 of preferred stock, a total of \$124,818,500.

On the other hand, the aggregate capitalization of General Motors and Chevrolet now outstanding amounts to \$160,659,900, so that there is a reduced capitalization of \$35,842,400, for the single concern, as compared with the present total capitalizations of the two companies.

MATCH CONCERNS TO
BUILD IN WEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SPOKANE, Wash.—The Diamond Match Company, an Illinois corporation with principal offices in New York City, and the Ohio Match Company, whose main office is at Wadsworth, O., have purchased adjoining tracts of land at Yardley, a suburb of Spokane, with the intention of erecting match and box factories. The Diamond company has purchased 55 acres and the Ohio 25 acres. The reason for locating in the Northwest is because of the scarcity of wood suitable for match production in the East. For years the bulk of the timber used has been shipped to the eastern factories from this section.

WEST END STREET RAILWAY

BOSTON, Mass.—The West End Street Railway issues a report for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1917, the previous annual report having been for the fiscal year to June 30, 1917. The current report shows that on Dec. 31, 1917, the sum of \$403,549 was due the Boston Elevated for additions to property, which compares with \$138,055 in the six months previous.

WOOL IMPORTATIONS

BOSTON, Mass.—Imports of wool into the district of Massachusetts during March, 1918, were:

	Pounds	Value
Class 1	25,678,016	\$15,569,999
Class 2	—	—
Class 3	1,658,600	348,155
Unmanufactured	124,789	73,075
Manufactures of angora, alpaca, etc.	—	767

NEVADA COPPER COMPANY

BOSTON, Mass.—Report of the Nevada Consolidated Copper Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, shows net profits, before deducting \$512,969 for depreciation and ore depletion, of \$9,357,599, equivalent to \$4.97 per share, compared with \$7.76 per share earned in 1916, and \$2.95 the year previous.

PRICE BROS., LTD., REPORT

MONTREAL, Que.—Price Bros. & Company, Ltd., reports profits for the fiscal year ended February of \$1,374,782, compared with \$1,240,485 for the preceding year, and \$1,032,185 for the preceding 15 months. After charges and dividends of \$400,000, surplus account stands at the new high level of \$2,220,238, compared with \$1,908,787 in the statement of a year ago.

ERIE RAILROAD
MAKES HEADWAY

Dividends From Its Pennsylvania Coal Co. Stocks Enable Company to Show Surplus of \$500,000, Instead of a Big Deficit

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Non-operating income, \$6,886,000," will be the most important and informing item in the Erie Railroad Company report for 1917. It is important because the increase in "other income" over 1916, \$4,931,000, made it possible to report a surplus of half a million instead of a deficit of \$5,000,000 after charges and sinking fund contributions.

Three-quarters of this unusual "other income" was from dividends on stocks owned, and the only stocks owned by Erie which pay dividends are those of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, which came to the rescue of Erie in 1917 to the total of \$6,000,000. This is perhaps the first conclusive information Erie stockholders have had that the coal company, which they own, but which under decisions of the Supreme Court they are not allowed to operate directly, is a most valuable property, which can make substantial contributions when need arises and may make them regularly during federal operation.

Last year's operations mean little, now that railroads are under federal control, but it is interesting to note that Erie gross increased \$5,465,000, or 7 per cent, and expenses increased \$14,500,000, or 26 per cent. Net declined \$9,035,000, or 48.5 per cent. Net after taxes was slightly more than half that of 1916, at \$9,593,000, in face of fixed and other charges of \$17,532,000. Normal "other income" would have supplied only between \$2,500,000 and \$3,500,000 toward reducing this threatened deficit.

The increase of \$14,000,000 in expenses and taxes, accompanying a gain of only \$5,500,000 in gross, produced this situation, which was relieved by the coal company's contribution. Taxes in 1917 increased 21 per cent, while expenses and taxes required about \$8 per cent of gross. A summary of income account compares:

	1917	1916
Gross	\$70,766,367	\$65,107,107
Expenses and taxes	70,182,951	14,500,291
Net	9,583,416	\$9,635,181
Other income	6,886,000	1,321,770
Total income	16,469,416	\$10,956,951
Charges	16,432,000	76,834
Surplus	1,847,416	\$1,180,248
Sinking funds and addit.	—	\$8,752
Net surplus	1,847,416	\$1,191,495

*Decrease. †Includes \$6,000,000 received from the coal companies in 1917, compared with \$2,000,000 in 1916.

Value of the coal properties is known only to officers and directors, for no information on this has been published in annual reports. The mortgage under which Pennsylvania collateral trust 4 per cent bonds were issued for purchase of the coal properties requires Erie to set aside in a sinking fund 10 cents per ton of coal sold and delivered from the mines of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. This fund is to be applied to the purchase of bonds at not to exceed 105, all bonds to be kept alive in sinking fund and interest thereon added to the fund.

There have been redeemed and are kept in the sinking fund \$9,304,000 of these bonds, interest on which amounts to \$375,000 annually. This interest with the sinking fund of 10 cents per ton, amounts to more than \$1,000,000 annually. There are now outstanding \$24,496,000 of the \$32,000,000 bonds originally issued in payment for the coal properties, valued at the time of purchase in 1901 at around \$35,000,000. Close to 100,000,000 tons of coal have since been taken out, and the present value of the property is unofficially estimated at between \$50,000,000 and \$80,000,000.

ALASKA'S GOLD REPORT

BOSTON, Mass.—The Alaska Gold Mines Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, total operating profit of \$270,826. The largest tonnage in the history of the company, amounting to 2,240,346 tons was mined in 1917, as compared with 1,892,788 tons in 1916, whereas only 1,092,534 tons of ore were broken in the stopes in 1917, as compared with 2,634,912 in 1916. A consolidated income account of the Alaska Gold Mines Company and Alaska Gastineau Mining Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, compares as follows:

	1917	1916
Val of prod recovered	\$2,009,631	\$1,337,290
Total expenses	1,724,473	1,543,907
Mining profit	285,158	293,383
Misc income, debt	14,332	\$7,198
Total operating profit	270,826	300,581
Interest	228,532	217,748
Net income	12,294	112,833
Depreciation	312,906	—
Deficit	\$270,722	\$112,833

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	92 3/4	93 1/4
Buckeye Pipe Line	84	85
Illinois Pipe	185	190
Indiana Pipe Line ex-div	95	100
Midwest Refining	105	108
Ohio Oil	32 1/2	33 1/4
Prairie Oil & Gas	480	485
Rocky Mt. Petroleum	270	275
Standard Oil, Cal.	215	220
Standard Oil, Ind.	630	640
Standard Oil, Ky.	315	320
Standard Oil, N. J.	348	353
Standard Oil, N. Y.	250	255
Union Tank Line	95	97

SUGAR IMPORTS

BOSTON, Mass.—The importations of raw sugar into the district of Massachusetts during the month of March, 1918, were:

	Pounds	Value
Cane	35,137,181	\$1,856,762

WEST'S BUSINESS
ON LARGE SCALE

Record Bank Clearings for March Indicate Big Volume, With Tendency to War Needs

CHICAGO, Ill.—Business operations throughout the West continue on a large scale. There appears to be no precedent to follow in the way of comparison for, as evidenced by the bank clearings for March, which were in excess of those of that month in any previous year, and close up to the highest aggregate ever recorded, there is only one conclusion to be drawn and that is that the domestic trade of the United States is as large as can be carried on with facility in view of the tremendous war operations of the Government.

An encouraging feature is that, according to authorities, failures are still decreasing. Statistics showed that for the month of March failures were the smallest, with one exception, since October, 1910. At the same time, business is narrowing down toward the most essential things, and speculation seems to be almost a thing of the past, save in those lines where individuals have special knowledge of conditions in their own line of industry.

Loading reports of the leading western railroads show that traffic as a volume, ranges from 7 per cent under a year ago to 9 per cent above. These statements indicate that despite the handicaps

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Frank B. Brandegee, United States Senator from Connecticut, a Republican, is proving his allegiance to the supremacy of civilian over military authority, in deciding who are disloyal residents of the nation at the present hour, by his opposition to the Chamberlain bill and his effort to have it referred back to the Judiciary Committee, where it will have but few friends. Senator Brandegee is a lawyer, who, after a considerable experience as a lawmaker for the State, entered Congress as a Representative in 1902. In 1905 he entered the Senate. His constituents have seen to it that he has been returned, and he has title to his seat until 1921. He has served on important committees and proved to be a diligent, serviceable lawmaker, with no pretensions to rare oratory or partisan leadership, but effective as a Senator from the standpoint of citizens who are as efficient makers of things and performers of tasks as there are in New England. Mr. Brandegee is quite independent in his conduct.

H. LaDue Brown of Boston, who has assumed the duties of Assistant Attorney-General at Washington, at the call of the Attorney-General, Mr. Gregory, presumably will be formally nominated to the post later, in succession to Charles Warren, of Boston, recently resigned. Mr. Brown is well known to the Department of Justice, which he has served pretty steadily for some years in handling New England cases involving infringement of the anti-trust laws. He is a native of Louisville, Ky., a graduate of Phillips Exeter Academy, Harvard College, and the Harvard Law School. At one time, earlier in his career in Boston, he taught in the evening schools. He is in sympathy with the democratic, popular policies of the Administration, and has based much of his professional success, in connection with the Department of Justice's investigations and prosecutions, on his sincere agreement with the social ends back of the department's action.

John William Davis, Solicitor-General of the United States, has of late had the responsible duty of arguing before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the federal Child Labor Act, it being part of his contention that "underlying this statute is the conviction that child labor is always and everywhere an inherently evil thing; and all statutes are a reflection of the prevailing opinion of the public mind." Mr. Davis has the reputation of being one of the most acute, brilliant, and trained lawyers that ever held the important office of United States Solicitor-General. He is a West Virginian, who was educated at Washington and Lee University, Virginia, in which institution he has since taught law. He has sat in the Legislature of West Virginia, has been in Congress from 1911 to 1915, and has held important positions, state and national, in the Democratic Party. His professional rating may be inferred from his having held the presidency of the West Virginia Bar Association.

Dr. Wilhelm Muehlen, former director of Krupp's, whose memorandum and letter to the German Chancellor have been published almost simultaneously with the revelations of Prince Lichnowsky's substantial corroborating the latter, is a native of Bavaria, the family being originally Hugenots. At an early age he gave promise of a brilliant career and was singled out by his fellow students as one of the coming men of Germany. He was elected president of the most exclusive Corps in Bavaria and during this period, as well as later, was one of the most active and influential members in a campaign to abolish dueling. After obtaining his degree of doctor of law he was in training in the foreign office at Berlin, but was soon called to Krupp, where he was appointed director after a few years, while still in the early thirties. In this capacity he was entrusted with many responsible missions, among others in Turkey, Bulgaria, Morocco and later Rumania, resigning his directorship soon after the outbreak of hostilities, as a protest against the conduct of the war. He later moved to Switzerland, from whence he sent his now famous letter to the Chancellor breaking with the German Government.

Alexander Whiteside, who has accepted the post of Corporation Counsel of the city of Boston, proffered by the new executive, Mayor Peters, is a Harvard College and Harvard Law School graduate, who has won a high place in the community by his civic service. As a director of the Chamber of Commerce, as a promoter of the Americanization of immigrants, as an aid to the Massachusetts Committee of Public Safety in its efforts to promote rapid mobilization of the military and economic forces of the State, he has shown exceptional vigor, versatility, and devotion to the public welfare. His legal experience since 1898 has been such as to make him competent for the important duties of his new post, in which he stands close to the Mayor as an adviser on policies that, if they be not sound, involve the administration in disfavor and the city in litigation.

HOUSING QUESTION IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Mr. Hayes Fisher, president of the local Government Board, has issued, in a memorandum, the decision of the treasury with regard to public financial assistance in housing. In regard to the financial assistance which may be granted by the State to local authorities under Part III of the Housing Act 1909, it reads that this will be "as soon after the war as funds are available, or within a reasonable period thereafter."

Certain fundamentals are laid down namely: "The full cost of the scheme

should in the first instance be met out of the funds of the local authority by means of a loan to be raised by them and for a period of years, which may be less than seven; the necessary state assistance should be given in the form of a grant of a percentage of the loan charges sufficient to relieve the authority of 75 per cent of the estimated annual deficit, in each case, should be estimated with due regard to the actual increase in the cost of construction in the particular locality, on the basis of the estimated annual expenditure and the estimated annual income over a period of years; the interest charge on loan moneys should be taken at the amount actually paid where loans are raised from an outside source specifically for the purpose, or at the current market rate where the money is provided from accumulated funds in the hands of the local authority. At the end of the period referred to the property should be valued, and 75 per cent of the excess (if any) of the amount of the loan outstanding over the then value of the property should be met by the State, either by writing off a portion of the outstanding liability (if the money was borrowed from state sources) or by the Government undertaking responsibility for the appropriation of the loan charges for the remainder of its currency."

Mr. Fisher states that he is not "disposed to contend" that as regards most local authorities the extent of the assistance which the treasury proposed to give was inadequate generally, but he adds that cases may arise, particularly in agricultural areas where the burden might be heavy and the treasury has therefore agreed to give the Local Government Board discretion in cases in which 25 per cent of the deficit in respect of any scheme would exceed the rate of a penny in the pound on the area chargeable, to increase the grant beyond 75 per cent, subject to the condition that the amount of the deficit to be borne by the local authority shall not be reduced below the produce of a rate of a penny in the pound. These are the main features of the financial aid contemplated. The president makes it clear that the assistance is only given in circumstances of national emergency, and upon forms already issued he requires detailed information, such as the density of houses to the acre. He indicates that amendments to local by-laws may be submitted to the board, that buildings shall be started within two months from the date of the sanction of the board to any loan plan, and that the houses unless in exceptional circumstances must be completed by a fixed date.

The memorandum says that a competition for suitable house designs is being conducted by the R. I. B. A., while a committee is also considering questions of building construction with a view to securing economy and dispatch in the provision of such dwellings. Mr. Fisher adds that where plans of housing schemes have not been prepared he trusts that this will be carried out without delay.

WAGE QUESTION IN GERMANY DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. BERLIN, Germany.—In an article contributed by Wilhelm Jansson to the *Graphische Presse*, the writer points out that the question of reducing wages after the war has for some time been the subject of lively discussion among German employers. In the spring of 1917 the Union of German Employers Associations addressed a petition to the *Kriegsamt* urging that department to check any movement on the part of government manufacturers in the direction of acceding to the wishes of the workers, and to assist the Employers Association in their endeavors to reduce wages. Although this petition has had no practical result, the Employers Association have not relaxed their efforts, and at their recent meeting in Nuremberg decided to have statistics drawn up with regard to workmen's wages, and to extend the system of employment agencies carried on by employers. Against such statistics per se Herr Jansson raises no objection, but he insists that they must refer to the remuneration, not only of those workers who have been receiving high wages during the war, but also of those whose wages have been comparatively low, and they must pay due regard to the fact that various towns or industrial districts have been able to pay higher wages than have others less favorably circumstanced.

Jansson points out that the cost of living will for long remain extraordinarily high, since the scarcity of commodities and the consequent high prices will continue for years, and the unfavorable condition of the exchange will cause imported goods to command high prices, and the workers will obviously strive to raise their standard of living, and will not allow it to be lowered. The German trade unions have fully recognized, he says, that a successful issue to the war will have a great influence on wages; an unsuccessful issue would throw the workers back for decades, would lower their standard of living and would stultify their efforts to obtain emancipation. Given a successful issue, the trade unions have no idea of allowing the employers alone to reap its fruits and, should the Employers Associations be averse to coming to an understanding with the workers with regard to wages and labor conditions, strife is inevitable after the war. The unfavorable condition of the exchange will, at first, have a stimulating effect on the export trade, which will be able to depend on good markets as soon as it succeeds in obtaining raw materials, while since high wages will prevail not only in Germany but in other countries, the trade's capacity for competition will not be restrained by the wages sheets.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Two Views of Preparation
CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.) GAZETTE.—There are two legitimate ideas applying to preparation for war. One, the most commonly accepted, that a nation should always be prepared to immediately put forth its full strength; the second that the necessary legal machinery for applying resources of men and materials should be in existence and that forces and supplies should be assembled after the need has become apparent. The United States was not prepared in either sense. The sufficient reason, against which protests at this time are without avail, is that there has at no time before the present been an American Congress that would have enacted the laws necessary to levy the men, raise the funds and make possible the exercise of necessary powers by the President as commander-in-chief. Compared with conditions existing at the outbreak of the war with Spain, the United States was in every way in a position much more favorable to successful effort to call out approximately the reserve forces of the nation. It may in the end be demonstrated that loss of time, regrettable in itself, will be offset by gains in other directions. Had the United States been prepared in the sense intended by most critics, it would have been, for one thing, prepared with old weapons, some of which would have already gone into the discard. Good as it was, the Lewis gun is greatly inferior to the new Browning. Motors for airships, seaplanes and military automobile trucks have been supplanted by more recent inventions. There is no doubt that new explosives have been developed and new implements of war perfected until such American forces as are in the field are better prepared than are the men who have been longer in action. In this feature there may be compensation.

German-American Press Dying Out

THE OREGONIAN (Portland, Ore.).—The Friends of German Democracy, a society established for the avowed purpose of promoting the establishment of a government responsible to the German people after the Hohenzollerns have been overthrown, has made a survey of the German language newspapers of the United States, and has found that they are becoming fewer in number. Readers and advertisers are patronizing them less and less. The statement seems significant that within a fortnight more than a dozen have suspended publication and that others are "just struggling along, leading a precarious existence." The heyday of the foreign-language newspaper came in the time of greatest immigration, and the German newspapers flourished most in the years after the exodus from the Fatherland following the revolutionary movement in 1848. They were not then the product of the special propaganda which has since sought to impose "kultur" upon the world. They were read by the first generation of Germans, who found it easier to read printed matter in their own language, and who were interested in news from the localities which they had left to come to America. A survey made several years ago showed that these were diminishing in number from natural causes. Early German immigrants were seekers for liberty. The second generation, largely assimilated, failed to continue its patronage and the hyphenated newspaper died out. There have been indications that the German press in America in more recent times has rested upon a different foundation. As has been notably true in Brazil and in other countries, its mission has been openly to exert a counter influence against assimilation of the immigrant and his children with the country of their adoption. This type is symbolized, in the opinion of the Friends of German Democracy, by a German-language newspaper in Indiana which recently announced that Germans "should read it because it is fighting undismayed for Germanism and its sacred rights." These "sacred rights" are obviously in opposition to the interests of the American people, and the direction of an international commission, make preparation for the wrong admittedly done to Belgium. Their policy, Mr. Henderson continued, included the freedom and integrity of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. It meant the establishment of an international system which would prevent war. Only by such a system could the world be made safe for democracy. Mr. Henderson then went on to say that the system included a league of nations which all the present belligerents and every other independent state would be pressed to join. Such a league implied the immediate subordination of international high court for the settlement of all disputes between states, and it likewise implied the complete democratization of the machinery of government in all countries. It meant the suppression of secret diplomacy, the publication of treaties, the abolition of compulsory military service in all countries, and the acceptance of a policy of no annexations and the right of self-determination of nationalities. It meant that the moment the belligerents were prepared to substitute reason for force, and international cooperation for national aggression, the war should cease. But, he sides, however, Mr. Henderson pointed out, must be seriously disposed to conciliation. It was no use for one side to hold the olive branch and the other the sword. Speaking of Germany's treatment of Russia, Mr. Henderson said the German people must be convinced that a victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently fasten upon democratic nations the awful burden of armaments and enforced service. They must show the German people that the greater the German success on the battle field the more remote was world peace. The allied labor and socialist movement had struggled successfully for the elimination of annexationist aims from the peace proposals of their governments, and they would never consent to a peace dictated by German militarism.

LABOR PARTY FAVORS CONCILIATION POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, recently addressed a public meeting at East Ham on the subject of war aims. In his opinion, Mr. Henderson said, the position should now be reconsidered. The Allies should restate their joint war aims. These aims should be consistent with the high ideals for which they entered the war. They should do their best to discover what really was between them and their enemies. There were three ways, Mr. Henderson continued, in which the war could be ended—by a military victory, by attrition, or by conciliation. The British labor movement, he said, had adopted a policy of conciliation for ending the war. They considered the war should last only until a world peace could be procured. That policy did not mean they were ready to capitulate to the enemy; it did not mean they were prepared to hoist the white flag and surrender; it did not mean a patched-up peace or a peace at any price. Neither did it mean that they were willing to condone the brutality of the enemy. It did not mean they were prepared to leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpaired. What this policy of conciliation meant was the destruction of militarism, not only in Germany but everywhere. It meant an honorable, clean, and democratic peace based on international justice.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE
Woodbourne
IN BEAUTIFUL FOREST HILLS
A Delightful Place to Live
For Sale at Surprising Terms—6 and 7-room Brick and Concrete Cottages. You purchase by paying rent. Choice lots for sale on easy terms. Let us put your name on our list for attractive 4, 5 and 6-room Steam-Heated Suites with Sleeping Porches.
Boston Dwelling House Co.
308 Hyde Park Ave., Forest Hills
Tel. Jam. 52727

For Sale or Exchange
Montclair, New Jersey
TWO modern, medium-priced houses: one with garage heated for three years, the other occupied by owner, both liberal income producers; also 2 lots at restricted Hudson River suburb; correspondence invited.
MERCHANT
161 Hudson Street, New York City

Vermont Farm Bargain
300-acre farm in the village of Watford, Vermont, with modern buildings, 12-room house, steam heat, fine spring water, gravelly tillage and meadows, several lots of timber and wood; 4500 maple tree orchard; 40 cows, oxen and horses; commodious also; telephone; hot water; modern street lighting; small building on lot rents for \$40.00 per month; price \$7500; part cash; balance on time. For further information address Miss M. BAKER (owner), Belton, Montana.

FOR SALE—In city of Great Falls, Montana, east one half of lot 6, block 31, a business lot, with modern main business district; modern city improvements, paved street and alley; tillage and meadows; several lots of small building on lot rents for \$40.00 per month; price \$7500; part cash; balance on time. For further information address Miss M. BAKER (owner), Belton, Montana.

NORTH SHORE
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FOR SALE—Small dairy farm, fully equipped and running; milk consider working partner. See Hamilton, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—House of nine rooms; all improvements; seashore. For particulars write P. 36, Monitor, 9 East 40th St., New York City.

It meant that the enemy must comply with indispensable, military and political conditions that would make such a peace permanent. It was essential that the German Government should, under the direction of an international commission, make preparation for the wrong admittedly done to Belgium. Their policy, Mr. Henderson continued, included the freedom and integrity of Serbia, Rumania, and Montenegro. It meant the establishment of an international system which would prevent war. Only by such a system could the world be made safe for democracy.

Mr. Henderson then went on to say that the system included a league of nations which all the present belligerents and every other independent state would be pressed to join. Such a league implied the immediate subordination of international high court for the settlement of all disputes between states, and it likewise implied the complete democratization of the machinery of government in all countries. It meant the suppression of secret diplomacy, the publication of treaties, the abolition of compulsory military service in all countries, and the acceptance of a policy of no annexations and the right of self-determination of nationalities. It meant that the moment the belligerents were prepared to substitute reason for force, and international cooperation for national aggression, the war should cease. But, he sides, however, Mr. Henderson pointed out, must be seriously disposed to conciliation. It was no use for one side to hold the olive branch and the other the sword. Speaking of Germany's treatment of Russia, Mr. Henderson said the German people must be convinced that a victory for such ruthless militarism would permanently fasten upon democratic nations the awful burden of armaments and enforced service. They must show the German people that the greater the German success on the battle field the more remote was world peace. The allied labor and socialist movement had struggled successfully for the elimination of annexationist aims from the peace proposals of their governments, and they would never consent to a peace dictated by German militarism.

LABOR PARTY FAVORS CONCILIATION POLICY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, M. P., secretary of the Labor Party, recently addressed a public meeting at East Ham on the subject of war aims. In his opinion, Mr. Henderson said, the position should now be reconsidered. The Allies should restate their joint war aims. These aims should be consistent with the high ideals for which they entered the war. They should do their best to discover what really was between them and their enemies. There were three ways, Mr. Henderson continued, in which the war could be ended—by a military victory, by attrition, or by conciliation. The British labor movement, he said, had adopted a policy of conciliation for ending the war. They considered the war should last only until a world peace could be procured. That policy did not mean they were ready to capitulate to the enemy; it did not mean they were prepared to hoist the white flag and surrender; it did not mean a patched-up peace or a peace at any price. Neither did it mean that they were willing to condone the brutality of the enemy. It did not mean they were prepared to leave Germany with all her powers for mischief unimpaired. What this policy of conciliation meant was the destruction of militarism, not only in Germany but everywhere. It meant an honorable, clean, and democratic peace based on international justice.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

OXFORD IN THE
DAYS OF VICTORIA

"In the Days of Victoria." By Thomas P. Plowman. London: John Lane, New York: John Lane Company, 198. 64. net.

If Mr. Plowman's reminiscences recall nothing very remarkable or peculiarly noteworthy they possess one great merit, they are eminently readable, chatty, and bright. He evidently enjoyed writing them, and enjoyment's echo always has a happy ring about it. It is not only serious thoughts which are mangled; "human life in the highways and hedges," as Henry Short-Johnson described a romance, gains its color from our individual outlook, and there is always something interesting for those who have the eyes to see in every individual outlook, however much it differs from our own. But the romance which Mr. Plowman recalls is not that of "human life in the highways and hedges," it is that of the town; and the town was Oxford. The fact that he lived in Oxford so long and was not a member of the university has enabled him to take a more detached view of university life than he could otherwise have done.

Mr. Plowman recalls memories of the early and middle Victorian period, memories which have as their background a city of dual control which, like its sister university, has social features differing from those of other towns. Oxford appealed to his desire to live among books, and an introduction to Bodley's librarian led to the fulfillment of this desire, and it was in the Camera Bodleiana, popularly known as The Camera, that he began a career which brought him in touch with many men of note.

Of ancient observances, some of which still linger, such as the Boar's Head Celebration at Queen's College on Christmas Day, which has perforce suffered eclipse in these lean days, and the remembrance of May Day ushered in so idyllically on the summit of Magdalen Tower, which Anthony à Wood described as containing "the most unseemly and melodious ring of bells in all these parts and beyond," and of ancient municipal customs he may have little new to say, but what he records is worth recalling.

The story of Thackeray's only attempt to enter Parliament provides an excellent illustration of the attitude of the university to the outer world, and here Mr. Plowman is able to supply from his memory some interesting facts which amplify Lady Ritchie's summary of the chief incidents of her father's life. When, as Thackeray himself wrote to his mother, "the novel-writing faculty is pretty well up, here is independence, a place in Parliament, and who knows what afterward," Oxford was on the look-out for a candidate, and there was a prospect of a great novelist becoming an indifferent politician. Thackeray, who was the champion of the democratic ideals of those days, showed how unversed he was in the ways of the political arena by taking the enthusiasm of his reception as genuine. He was not a success on the hustings. A man of his sensitive nature found canvassing humiliating, and it is not perhaps wonderful that he failed to woo successfully the Oxford voter. Oxford's ignorance of his literary achievements was typical of Oxford of the day, and he gave expression to his injured feelings upon that score in his letter to Dickens, asking him to come to Oxford in order to explain to the electors who their candidate was.

"I doubt," he wrote, "whether more than two of the electors have ever heard of me, and I think there may be as many as six or eight who have heard of you." Such is literary fame! As a matter of fact Mr. Plowman explains Thackeray's defeat by 67 votes as resulting not from ignorance of who he was, but from having made a declaration to a private gathering of his committee at the Mitre Hotel to the effect that he was unreservedly in favor of opening museums and picture galleries, and even that home of extravagant excitement, the Crystal Palace, on Sundays. This declaration was overheard by one of his opponents' committee who was on the pavement outside the window, and Thackeray was delivered into his enemies' hands.

Incidentally Mr. Plowman recalls the passing of outworn methods of publishing and the generally prevailing ignorance of literature. Those in the intellectual circle of the university were astoundingly ignorant of matters outside their particular line of study, and a propos of this he gives what he maintains to be the correct version of the story (worth repeating) of Thackeray's reception by the vice-chancellor of the university when he had to obtain permission to deliver a series of lectures upon "The English Humors." When Thackeray had to explain himself as "the novelist, you know," the vice-chancellor completely took the wind out of his sails by replying, "I cannot recall your name. Are you, sir, a member of the university?" Still Thackeray had not played his trump card, and with a confident smile he merely said, "Vanity Fair, you know!" Then the vice-chancellor's intelligence was awakened, and he replied, "Yes, yes, I have heard of Vanity Fair, of course, it is mentioned in the 'Pilgrim's Progress.'" But Thackeray gained the permission he desired.

As an instance of the universality of the appeal which Dickens' writings make to the imagination, Mr. Plowman records the fact that in the Bodleian Library is a copy of "The Pickwick Papers" in the Russian language which an English officer presented to the curators. He found the book in the innkeeper of a Russian soldier in the Crimean War. Doubtless it was not the cockneys of Sam Weller, but the general humor and human interest which made its appeal to the Russian.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—C. R. Ashbee's "Where the Great City Stands," published by the Essex House Press, comes as a practical reminder to those who advocate a return to a medieval structure of society that we have to utilize for our foundations of a new society what is best in our present arrangements. "Modern civilization," Mr. Ashbee writes, "rests on machinery, and no system for the encouragement, or the endowment, or the teaching, of arts can be sound that does not recognize this," and again, "Machinery is not all good nor all bad." It is in fact up to every man to produce by means of machinery beautiful as well as good work. The volume contains some good illustrations of American buildings and some interesting information about various artistic movements.

"Land and Labor in a Deccan Village," by Dr. Harold H. Mann, is the first volume of an economic series which Humphrey Milford is publishing on behalf of Bombay University. To this volume several Indian students have contributed.

Mr. Murray announces a volume entitled "The Herring: Its Effect on the History of Britain," by Arthur M. Samuel. The herring industry is a very ancient one and should give ample scope for an interesting story.

Mr. Murray announces the publication of a volume by Edward Jenks, entitled "The Government of the British Empire," which has been written in consequence of the recent reform bill which adds so largely to the British electorate. In his survey of the Government of the Empire Mr. Jenks deals with the various political institutions which have come into being and he sketches briefly their origin and development.

W. Harbutt Dawson's volume, "Problems of the Peace," published by George Allen & Unwin, differs in one important respect from most of the books referring to the time toward which the world is beginning to look with fuller expectancy. He passes beyond the barriers of mere generalization and barren speculation and makes definite proposals. He travels beyond a League of Nations, which is but a revival of a proposal made at the close of the Napoleonic wars, and advocates the formation of a congress of nations which shall be a parliament of the world and which shall hold regular meetings. Such a parliament as he proposes would be composed of delegates from the assemblies of the chief countries. Some of his proposals, like those of other writers, are made apparently under the assumption that the war will have made them possible by a change in the world's outlook upon its duty to its neighbor.

In their list of forthcoming books Messrs. Collins announce a volume of reminiscences by the unrelenting opponent of woman suffrage, Mrs. Humphry Ward, entitled "A Writer's Recollections." As, however, the volume will not be issued till the latter part of the year, her recollections should include some notice of the failure of her efforts to induce the House of Lords to mutilate the reform bill by throwing out the clause enfranchising women. The same publishers also announce an autobiographical volume, "The Things of a Child," by M. E. Francis, relating the story of her childhood and that of her sister, Mrs. Egerton Castle, and an account of personal impressions by Miss Marjorie Grant, to which she has given the title "Verdun Days in Paris."

Yet another volume upon the Russian Revolution is that of Mr. Robert Wilton, which is announced by Edward Arnold. Mr. Wilton has passed the last 14 years in Petrograd, and though manifestly any books upon this theme which are coming out at the present moment must be of an ephemeral nature, he should be in a position to throw some light upon events leading up to the revolution. "War and Revolution in Russia" is the title of another work dealing with the subject which comes from the pen of John Pollock, who was in Russia from 1915 to the autumn of 1917. Contable are the publishers of this volume.

In "Inside the British Isles" Arthur Gleason conveys his impressions of various social and political movements as they strike an American. He disarms criticism by the candor with which he admits that the tendencies of these movements are too obscure and complex to be fully grasped by the mere glance which he has been able to give them; but his impressions are worthy of notice, if only for the fact that he is one of those who hope to see happy relations between Great Britain and America based upon a sure and lasting foundation which no passing misunderstanding can undermine. The volume is published by John Lane.

In Maiden Lane, Covent Garden, close to the scene of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's early triumphs on the stage, is now to be seen a deed appointing Sheridan receiver of the Duchy of Cornwall. These original betters patent from the Prince of Wales granting Sheridan the office in 1795 are for sale. The deed, which is in excellent condition, bears the impress of the Prince's great seal. It is amusing to recall the fact that when the receivership became vacant four years earlier the Prince of Wales, on Mr. Addington's recommendation, offered the post to Sheridan, completely forgetting that he had already promised it to Lord Lake. There was nothing to do but to carry out the promise, for the Prince was confronted with a deed recording it.

A PROPOSED SCHOOL
SYSTEM FOR FRANCE

"Four L'Après-Guerre, L'Education Française." Par Paul L. D'Arc. Bernard Grasset. Paris, 3 francs 50.

In this work, as the sub-title indicates, the author has much to say on a subject which for many years before the outbreak of war in 1914, had engaged his attention both as writer and professor. Though he does not hesitate to point out where he considers that the mistakes of the educational system of France have lain, the chief interest of his book is to be found in his construction of a proposed new system which shall replace the old. Lacking somewhat in method and continuity with a tendency to diffuseness and exaggeration of sentiment, this volume contains, nevertheless, much that should be of permanent value to the cause of education.

To see established in France a "régime de Paix et de Prospérité," is the writer's ardent desire and it is in a better system of education that he believes this is to be achieved. In great detail, with much useful advice, he discusses the training of the child from his earliest years, in the home, in the community, in the school, seeking throughout to emphasize the necessity of intelligent, consistent cooperation with the character and ability of the individual that no opportunity may be neglected of equipping the future citizen in his work for France and for humanity.

M. D'Arc, who has seen the young soldier both on active service and in exile, has much that is of interest to say with regard to his education during the years, when, in times of peace, his training is liable to be narrowed down to a few specific subjects, and many hours of leisure are no advantage, but often a grave temptation to those who have not learnt wisdom in the selection of their pursuits. To keep the young soldier happily and busily employed, to safeguard his natural development, to encourage and facilitate every form of right industry and initiative, are means, as M. D'Arc maintains, far more potent for the avoidance of evil than is punishment or the fear of it.

Taken prisoner at Mauthagen in the early stages of the present war, the author was sent to the Prussian camp at Friedrichsfeld, where, with other Frenchmen, he suffered the forest indignities, neglect, and starvation. He found, however, opportunities for studying the German system of education and its results, which though condemned in these pages, in all its larger and more important issues, provides an object lesson of unity, consistency, and directness of purpose. The greater part of his book has been written in Switzerland, where, to his great joy, he was sent with other Frenchmen after what seemed an eternity of exile.

The number and excellency of Swiss schools, exceeding in some branches, those of the whole of France, greatly impressed the author, and are the text for much he has to say with regard to his country's lack of energy and enterprise, since the iron hand and gigantic ambition of Napoleon relaxed their hold upon the industries of France. Earnestly and eloquently he calls to his fellow-countrymen to preserve for all time "L'Union Sacrée," strengthening it by a loyal patriotism far-seeing and courageous. Efficiency and diligence must be the keywords in the individual as in the State, a cooperation which shall enter into all the affairs of men, moral, social, political, and commercial. Thus will the great democracy of France, for which her people have already endured much and are prepared to endure immeasurably more, secure that "régime de Paix et de Prospérité" which must bring blessings, not only to her, but to the whole world.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—Santo Domingo, its present and probable future, are dealt with by Otto Schoenrich in his book just issued. He has served as an official in both the Dominican Republic and in Haiti and has long been a student of insular conditions.

Simeon Strunsky turns out to be the author of "The Professor's Progress," which appeared in serial form in the Atlantic Monthly and which for book form will be named "Professor Latimer's Progress."

The Authors League now has 1801 members, and had an annual revenue in 1917 of \$16,000. The organization is throwing its influence against enactment of a federal law increasing second-class postal rates.

F. P. Adams of "Conning Tower" fame is now editing Stars and Stripes, the official publication of the United States Army in France.

Littell's Living Age has passed into the control of the same persons who own the Atlantic Monthly, and is to be modernized somewhat in dress and contents, but at the same time will remain constant to its original plan of giving the text of the best articles published in the weeklies, monthlies and quarterlies of Great Britain and France.

O. Henry is selling at the rate of 150,000 volumes per half year in his American editions. British liking for him is increasing the sales in London and other distributing centers.

Just what the United States got when it purchased the Danish West Indies is described in "The Virgin Islands," by Theodor de Booy and John T. Paris.

Elias Lieberman has come, like James Oppenheim of an earlier day, to sing of New York City as it seems to the transplanted Jew, and this he does in "Paved Streets," a collection of his verse.

MAPS

One of the most fascinating things in the world is a map. Not the blank kind which expect your ignorance at school when you were expected to sprinkle it with names and could remember only two, nor the beloved nursery ones pasted on to wood and cut out into countries which you pieced together like a puzzle and learnt much practical geography in the doing. No, the kind of map I mean is a real atlas map with all the countries and counties clearly marked in cheerful colors and gay contrasts; a map made by some very clever person who knew where all the places were to a hair's breadth and never made your mistake of letting rivers stray across mountains or of planting manufacturing towns in the middle of lakes.

When you get hold of such a map don't you always look for your own town first, however much you may have been absent since, and there it is, surrounded with all the names you know so well. Villages you used to go to and stay at when the spring flowers were out; towns where you went to play football and cricket with glorious meals afterward, and railway journeys home quite late at night with all the team happy because of victory and homework excused. And there are the names of the great show places you were taken to see: Spring Gardens, and autumn forests, and wonderful old Elizabethan Halls, full of windows, with their backs to heathery moors where you got glimpses of deer and heard the call of the grouse. That wriggly thread is the river; you have seen ten times bigger and more wonderful ones since, but it is always the river because you know every bend and weir for miles and miles, and have swum in its backwaters and sailed on its wide reaches. The map is too small to follow the bends and twists, but it all lies like a picture before you: the wooded cliffs rising from still waters you know to run deep just as well as the man who wrote the proverb, and on the other side flat meadows where the blue crocus grew wild in the spring. And on the river goes until it passes into dimmer memories of tidal waves called "Eggers," and thence into a waiting sea.

Then after your home there are the places where you have stayed so often that you know them almost as well, seaside places where the fens are as flat as your hand or villages in the folds of the moors, where the drive from the station consists of a three-mile walk uphill to ease the horses, and a three-mile walk downhill to ease the horses, with a half-mile trot along the top near the edge of a precipice. And all the ten farmers' names come back, and old hide-and-seek places like "Soldier's Hole" where the last capture of smugglers was made by the preventive men. These funny little crosses are the coastguard stations, and you remember exciting days when the lifeboat went out to practice, with shoutings and terrific haulings when it got stuck in the deep sand on the "pullover" as they called it coming from the boathouse. And once at least there was a real wreck and the lifeboat thought it was going out in real earnest, but the Norwegian captain, to our excessive chagrin, refused all assistance and calmly waited till the tide went down and then climbed down a ladder on to the sand with all his crew and walked to the village for all the world like a lot of brick-layers coming home from work and not a bit like shipwrecked mariners.

You could write books about it all; there are so many memories you don't know what to do with them, so you make a plunge and turn over a dozen pages to see what else there is.

And lo and behold, there is the very ocean with the black steamship lines ending at the islands where you first went adventuring from home. Those were vivid days; you started in a gale and plowed into summer over night. There are the tiny rock islands you got up at dawn to see and firmly believed you saw, although they might just as well have been clouds. Then it got more and more summery and the sea began to be banded with golden weed, and you climbed right up into the bows to see the flying fish shoot away from the ship's furrow. It was all glorious. You were seeking your fortune in "Turin parts" in the approved way, and Drake had been before you.

There, just at that little black name, but bigger than the harbor it marks, you went ashore for the first time in a new world and climbed the same seawall steps that Nelson climbed when he went ashore to ask for news on the last long chase which ended at Trafalgar, and right in front of you was his statue, so green from the sea air that you were startled into thinking some vandal had painted it. Your ship turned north at last into sparkling seas and sudden showers and rainbow galore, and every one of those little dots there is an island you touched at. They may look alike on the map—that's the weakness, the only weakness of maps—but really they were different, every one.

Some had landlocked harbors and you stepped ashore on to quays in your stride; some had no harbors at all and you banded a gun and anchored half a mile away, and out came a fleet of boats filled with chattering Negroes carrying parrots and bundles, and went back with others not quite so gay. An hour or two's stay and a hurried trip on shore and you were off again on a different course every time.

At that funny little island painted red and labeled "Cocoa" you spent a veritable "Arabian Night" coaling in a landlocked harbor. All night the arc-lights sizzled and flung harsh lights and shadows on half-naked bodies as the endless chain of sooty Negroes tramped up one gangplank,

dumped their bag with a jerk, and returned down another plank for more, all the while chanting guttural songs in a patois you didn't understand. The islands got thicker. Once you could see three at a time and the farthest one was your future home. How forlorn it looked on the map, hardly bigger than the dot over the "I" in its name, and with all your eagerness to get there you were almost sorry now the time had come; you had had such a glorious time on the way. But there it was, cone-shaped like the rest of them, only more so, and sweeping up from the coconut palms along the beach to the white cloud hiding the crest of the mountain.

You landed and paid official and ceremonial visits, and in the middle of the most ceremonial you were called mysteriously away to a side entrance and found an ancient retainer from the hotel who inquired, with a military salute, what your spangled dog would like for supper. Then by and by you found a house and land and had no thoughts for other places except the islands you could see from your doorstep, and you went to work when the guinea fowl called you in the morning and rode home through the stephanotis-scented dusk.

Maps are very wonderful things.

—I. J.

GERMAN INTRIGUE
AS SEEN IN GREECE

"In the Heart of German Intrigue." By Demetra Vaka (Mrs. Kenneth-Brown). Houghton Mifflin Company. Boston. \$2.00 net.

Mrs. Kenneth-Brown, a native of Greece, resident for some years in New England and with a reputation as an author, went through the first years of the war as an apologist for the King and an unbeliever in the disinterestedness of Venizelos. Deciding to visit Greece to get at the truth, she and her husband did so in 1917 under circumstances graphically set forth in this readable volume, circumstances such as only a person with native assurance, much tenacity and extraordinary good fortune could have faced and overcome.

The point of the volume is that she arrived in Athens, so credentialed by the official influence of Mr. Lloyd George, that she had no difficulty in getting interviews with King Constantine, ministers of state in power and out, and representative citizens; and that later at Salonica she got Venizelos' version of the plot she had begun to unravel in Athens. She arrived a royalist in the sense of having faith in the honor and patriotism of the King. She left for Paris and home still a believer that Greece's best interests lay with the Allies and not with Germany, and disillusioned as to the honor of Constantine, and this in part owing to words from his lips which she had found to be lies in the light of indisputable documents and the unguarded admissions of other representatives of the pro-German court party.

The book is valuable not only for the light shed upon the now dismissed former King and the great champion of democracy and the cause of the Allies—Venizelos—but also upon Gour-naris, the crafty diplomatist; Dr. Streit, the Bavarian-born former Foreign Minister, and General Dousmanis, the despiser of democracy. It was in talking with the latter that she got his casual, but for her and for the world, very significant confession that the Rupel forts were not surrendered without a prior understanding with Germany that they were to be so betrayed. It was later, when with Venizelos at Salonica, that she was shown documentary proof by Mr. Politis that the official agreement for the surrender, signed by the Greek Government on one side and by the Bulgars and the Germans on the other, antedated the surrender by four days.

Not the least valuable portion of this narrative is the chronicle of the long talk, following her visit to Venizelos, which Mrs. Kenneth-Brown had with General Dousmanis, in which, in addition to trying to meet her thrusts as to the betrayals of Greece by the King, he also set forth in detail the Pan-Germanic Mittel-Europa plan and the part Greece would play in it because of favor shown to Germany. It was in this talk that the pro-German military leader admitted that in March, 1914, Emperor William, visiting his castle on the island of Corfu, had conferred with Greek leaders as to the likelihood of Greece deciding to play her appointed rôle under Teutonic overlordship. He also admitted the expenditure of huge sums of German money in Greece for use in making the army and public opinion favorable to the German plan, and he described the methods employed to create suspicion of the good will of the Allies and to create subservient fear of Germany.

The book starts with the story of the "People's Charter" and of the movement generally, a movement "whose immediate object was political reform and whose ultimate purpose was social regeneration." It was in every sense a working-class endeavor, vague and indefinite in its social aims, no doubt, but as a protest against the wretched conditions which had arisen from the new industrialism it sowed the seed of subsequent reforms and was the first voice raised against the "mechanism" of labor.

It is interesting to see that the Chartists, like the French Revolutionists, put too great a faith in the beneficent effect of logically devised democratic machinery; a trap that is always ready for the enthusiastic reformer. The Charter asked that members should be paid, and many of its political reforms demanded are now to be found within the British Constitution. Mr. Jovell traces the industrial revolution from 1815 to 1840; shows the gradual divorce of employer and employed, the effect of Owen's "New View of Society," which appeared in 1813; gives every detail of the great Birmingham Convention held by the Chartists in 1839; the Attwood motion in the House for a consideration of the petition, and its final rejection. It is a well-arranged book, as useful in its way as "The Town Laborer" and as indispensable to those who recognize that modern social legislators and reformers must know the history of the industrial movement, if they would be in a position to judge of the present trend of social-economic events.

THE OLD CLOCKS
OF GREAT BRITAIN

"Chats on Old Clocks." By Arthur Hayden. London: T. Fisher Unwin Ltd. 6s. net.

In this work, one of the "Chats" series, Mr. Hayden has included many well-executed illustrations of British clocks and their dials. Essentially a "popular" volume, intended for the uninitiated rather than the practical collector who has given prolonged study to the subject, "Chats on Old Clocks" deals in a light and practical manner with the evolution of clocks in Great Britain.

A brief survey of the early mechanism of clocks is followed by a review of early English domestic clocks and

a record of the subsequent styles and changes from the pendulum clock, said to have been invented by Richard Harte and to have been placed in the turret of St. Paul's Church, Covent Garden, about the middle of the Seventeenth Century, until the days of modern spring clocks and watches. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries were peculiarly rich in fine examples of the different types of clocks. The clockmakers of those days were unequalled for craftsmanship, more especially during the first quarter of the Eighteenth Century. Remarkably good work was done also in the early part of the Nineteenth Century, after which handicraft was menaced with extinction by factory-produced work of inferior workmanship and style. To those in search of old clocks, Mr. Hayden does not attempt to do more than offer a few hints. To the tyro in collecting, the mechanism of the clock calls for greater knowledge than do the case, dial, and hands, though in dealing with these no little skill and experience are needed if the would-be collector is to avoid unfortunate errors of judgment. How numerous are the examples which come within a collector's notice can be gathered from the fact that in Britain's "Old Clocks and Watches and Their Makers" a list is given of some 10,000 names of clockmakers.

An instructive chapter on domestic brass lantern clocks and the popularity of these Seventeenth Century types of clock, remarkable for their dials and artistic appearance more than for their qualities as timekeepers, as well as for the number of replicas made in Birmingham, is followed by four chapters upon the long-case clock and its evolution. It is remarkable how popular this style of clock, familiarly known as the "Grandfather" clock, became and how it has retained its popularity undimmed. Dutch in inception, its introduction into England coincided with the coming of William of Orange, and Mr. Hayden states that Huygens "is credited with having been the first to employ the pendulum in the mechanism of the clock," though "it is a disputed point as to when and where the pendulum came into being." The various changes which the case underwent both in form and decoration are duly traced, and some charming illustrations are given.

From the long-case clock Mr. Hayden passes on to a review of bracket, or, as he prefers to call them, table clocks, and he closes his readable volume with chapters on provincial and Scottish and Irish clocks and with some notes on watches, the study of which is to some more attractive even than that of clocks.

A HISTORY OF THE
CHARTIST MOVEMENT

"The Chartist Movement." By Mark Hovell. Edited and completed, with a memoir, by Prof. T. F. Tout. Manchester: The University Press. Longmans, Green & Co., London, etc. 7s. 6d. net.

From the point of view of the student of industrial social development this volume issued by the Manchester University Press has come out at an opportune moment. The author, Mark Hovell, was lecturer in military history in the university, and, as the editor of "The Chartist Movement," Professor Tout, says, in an admirable introduction, he belonged to the great class of young scholars of promise, who obeyed the call to arms in the time of his country's need. Clear thinking, high living, noble effort, we are told, are preserved in the memories of his friends; and to his vast capacity for sifting evidence, for discerning the roots of a movement and appreciating true worth from the mere froth of political hubbub, the pages of Mark Hovell's interesting study bear witness.

The book starts with the story of the "People's Charter" and of the movement generally, a movement "whose immediate object was political reform and whose ultimate purpose was social regeneration." It was in every sense a working-class endeavor, vague and indefinite in its social aims, no doubt, but as a protest against the wretched conditions which had arisen from the new industrialism it sowed the seed of subsequent reforms and was the first voice raised against the "mechanism" of labor.

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The bibliography of "The Chartist Movement" is in itself a very useful contribution, with its list of parliamentary papers and periodicals covering the growth and history of Chartism.

Columbia University, New York City, has included study of the motion picture industry and art as part of its curriculum, and Victor Oscar Freeburg, instructor in photography composition, has written "The Art of Photoplay Making."

ABOUT THE MEXICO
OF THE MEXICANS

"Mexico of the Mexicans." By Lewis Spence. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00 net.

How many of the people of the United States think of the great republic situated to the extreme south of the continent merely as a land of revolutions and bandits, of presidents succeeding each other at a bewildering rate of speed, of political intrigues as hair-raising as they are crude, of grotesque, barbaric manners; a land, made to order as it were, for the scenery of such a tale of delightfully preposterous adventure as O. Henry's "Cabbages and Kings."

If they think all this, they have, according to Mr. Spence—and if ever a man gave the impression of knowing whereof he is talking, Mr. Spence is that man—done Mexico a great injustice. Mr. Spence, an Englishman and a very open-minded Englishman at that, takes regarding this republic an entirely unbiased stand. He who would know all there is to know about Mexico, past and present, need not go further than Mr. Spence's straightforward, comprehensive and remarkably erudite book. Not a phase of Mexican life but has been carefully considered and awarded the share of attention its importance entitles it to with the nicest sense of proportion. In this manner Mr. Spence deals with Mexico's past history, so epic with the tremendous feats of arms of Cortés and his successors that one would vainly search the history of any country for its parallel; with Mexican society high and low; with the national arts, music, literature and press; with ranching, mining and other commercial interests, and with the recent revolution.

As a result of his earnest study of Mexico's past, Mr. Spence firmly believes in Mexico's future. In the violent convulsions that from time to time shake the republic, he sees, not mere collisions of brigands, mere scufflings of disputatious robber factions, but a nation fighting for idealistic reasons—for the possession and free exercise of that liberty toward which the spirit of man in all climes and ages has so painfully yet so persistently aspired.

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THE HOME FORUM

God and Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"THOU shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy mind," and "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." These two commandments, which Jesus declared were the greatest of all commandments, have rung down through the centuries, and though all Christendom has heard them, comparatively few have entered upon the task of rendering to God and their neighbor their undivided love, and those who have essayed to surrender their all have failed in the attempt. Ignorant of the true nature of God, to whom absolute allegiance is required, it is not surprising that the way has been found hedged with difficulties which only true knowledge can overcome.

Man has in all ages sought for God. The yearning for something beyond the ordinary experiences of human life has prompted nations to defy the so-called forces of nature, and to worship idols of wood and brass and other gods to whom were attributed the causes of wars, national calamities and misfortunes. With the coming of Jesus the Christ, the old concept of a jealous, distant, warlike God (Jehovah) gave place to a universal Father, an ever-present help and guide, a God of love, whom to know aright was "life eternal." This great Teacher fully understood, as Abraham, Jacob, Moses and the prophets understood in part, the nature of God, and demonstrated to the world his knowledge, at once fulfilling the two greatest commandments. One might well ask the question, if Jesus brought such a revolution into the world, making it possible for man to know God intimately, lovingly, why is God not so known after many centuries of Christianity? The answer is simple enough. Men's love for and belief in matter has obscured that light.

During the first three centuries of the Christian era the followers of Jesus knew enough to carry out his command to do the works that he did. Then gradually, almost imperceptibly, men, because of their materiality,

either became more and more wedded to the letter, introducing, in place of the spirit of Christ, forms and ceremonies, or were content to sit by the fire warming themselves, like Peter of old, their inactivity inducing that meretricious state which leads its victim to further self-indulgence, and a quick denial upon occasion of the cause he once espoused. So, what with the letter of Christianity on the one hand, with its presentation of a sorrowing, suffering Saviour, on whom man must believe to be saved, not so much from present ills as from future punishment, and its gross materiality on the other hand, the human mind has occupied itself with all manner of false theories and doctrines. Now the great body of humanity in its present-day need knocks at the doors of all accepted systems of religion and medicine and demands, "Show us a God we can love and honor understandingly and whose help we can find now." In the present stress men feel that there is a God. The fact that they live and endure hardships for the sake of what they believe to be right, is proof enough that there is some link between man and a higher power. Mankind badly needs to understand that higher power, or God, for such knowledge would lift the world out of these present conditions into a happier, cleaner, purer state.

There is a way to know God aright, a way which makes it possible for every man, engaged in no matter what kind of work on land or sea, to apply the teachings of the Bible to bring a sense of peace and power which nothing else can bring. That way is through Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy has given to a world weary of man's inventions the means of understanding God, and through this understanding, of gaining eternal peace. On page 465 of the Christian Science textbook, *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy answers the question, "What is God?" as follows: "God is incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life,

Truth, Love." Once more, as in Jesus' time, man is brought face to face with the fact that God is no glorified person, enthroned away in the heavens, nor a being unnamable and unknowable. Infinite, He must fill all space. Mind, supreme, He must be the only thinker. Principle, He must be the only cause. Spirit, His creation must be spiritual. Life, death can have no part in Him. Truth, He can be conscious only of facts—that which "maketh a lie" has no place in His creation. Love, He cannot know hate.

Can man ask for more than this—an all-knowing, all-wise, ever-present God? Yes, he may say, what is the use of a perfect God to a struggling, sinning, human man, who, if God is all that He is said to be, must have brought in some way all his troubles upon himself. On page 475 of *Science and Health* may be found the following: "Man is not matter; he is not made up of brain, blood, bones, and other material elements. The Scriptures inform us that man is made in the image and likeness of God. Matter is not that likeness. The likeness of Spirit cannot be so unlike Spirit. Man is spiritual and perfect; and because he is spiritual and perfect, he must be so understood in Christian Science." From this standpoint of perfection, based on the first chapter of Genesis, it is found that the human or mortal man, subject to all the weaknesses of the flesh, is not the man of God's creating, and that the real man, made in the likeness of God, lives, moves and has his being in Life, Truth, and Love.

Just as soon as a man lets go of the belief that he is both matter and Spirit, governed by so-called material laws, he lays hold of Spirit, God (good), which is his real and only substance. Thus in the twinkling of an eye he is ushered into a new world, and the true idea of God gained, he has reached the point where true spiritual progress is possible. His feet are evermore on the rock from which the waves of materiality can never dislodge him. From this point the things which seemed to separate him from his fellowmen, such as envy, jealousy, hatred and so forth, are seen to be no more real than shadows. He sees in his neighbors children of the same Father. In place of the transitory appears the permanent. The kingdom of heaven is no longer afar off, but is within and around him. And most wonderful of all, the fulfillment of the two greatest commandments, to love God supremely and his neighbor as himself, is no longer an impossibility, but is the natural outcome of his knowledge of God and man.

Boston in 1750

Boston the Metropolis of North America is Accounted the Largest Town upon the Continent, Having about Three Thousand Houses in it, about two Thirds them Wooden Framed Clap Boarded & together with their Gardens about them Cover a Great deal Ground they are for the most Part Two and three Stories high mostly Sashed. Their Brick Buildings are much better and Stronger Built, more after the Modern Taste all Sashed and Prett well Ornamented having Yards and Gardens also. The Streets are very Irregular and the Main Streets are Broad and Paved with Stone and the Cross Streets are but Narrow mostly Paved Except towards the Outskirts the Towne. The Towne extends abt two Miles in Length North and South and is in some places ½ mile and Others ¾ mile Broad has One Main Street Runng the whole Length The Towne from North to South and Tolerable Broad. . . . The Harbour is defended by a Strong Castle of a Hundred Guns Built upon an Island where the Shipping must pass by and within Hale its situation is extraordinary as it Commands on Every Side and is Well Built and kept in Exceeding Good Order. . . . This Place has about Twelve Meeting Houses and Three Churches which are all very Indifferent Buildings of no manner of Architect but Very Plain at the North End they have a Ring of Bells, which are but Very Indifferent. They have but One Market which is all Built of Brick about Eighty Foot long and arched on Both Sides being Two Stories high the Upper part Sashed, which Comprehends Several the Public Offices of the Towne, at the Southernmost End the Naval Office The Middle The Surveyors the Markets Offices. They Have Also a Town House Built of Brick Situated in Kings Street, its a Very Grand Building Brick Arched all Round and Two Store High Sashed above, its Lower Part is always Open Designed as a Change, the Merchants in Fair Weather make their Change in the Open Street at the

Easternmost End, in the Upper Story are the Council and Assembly Chambers & it has a Neat Cupulo sashed all round and which on Rejoicing days is illuminated. . . . In Boston they are Very Strict Observers of the Sabbath day and in Service times no Persons are allowed on the Streets and the Constables meet you they Compell you to go either to Church or Meeton as you Chuse, also in Swearing if you are Caught you must Pay a Crown Old Tenor for every oath being Convicted thereof without further Dispute.—Francis Goelet. (From "The Heart of the Puritan.")

The Dandelion Gatherers

The approach of spring in our city parks is marked by the appearance of the dandelion gatherers. It is always interesting to see, in May, on the closely guarded lawns and field expanses of our parks, the hundreds of bareheaded, gayly dressed Italian and Portuguese women and children eagerly gathering the young dandelion plants to add to their meager fare as a delicacy. They collect these "greens" in highly-colored handkerchiefs, in baskets, in squares of sheeting; I have seen women bearing off half a bushel of plants; even their stumpy little children are impressed to increase the harvest, and with broken knives dig eagerly in the greensward. The thrifty park commissioners, in dandelion-time, relax their rigid rules, "Keep Off the Grass," and turn the salad-loving Italians loose to improve the public lawns by freeing them from weeds.—Alice Morse Earle.

The Wood-Thrush

At even
Like liquid pearls fresh showered
from heaven,
The high notes of the wild wood-thrush
Fall on the forest's holy hush.
—J. T. Trowbridge.

Californian

I stand beside the mobile sea;
And sails are spread, and sails are
furled
From farthest corners of the world,
And fold like white wings wearily.
Steamships go up, and some go down
In haste, like traders in a town,
And seem to see and beckon all.
Afar at sea some white shapes flee,
With arms stretched like a ghost's to
me,
And cloud-like sails far blown and
curled,
They glide down to the under-
world. . . .
Thin sea-blue wings wheel every-
where,
And white wings whistle through the
air:
I hear a thousand sea-gulls all. . . .
Dared I but say a prophecy,
I hear a thousand sounding strokes
Like giants rending giant oaks,
Or brazen Vulcan at his forge;
I see pick-axes flash and shine,
And great wheels whirling in a mine.
Here winds a thick and yellow thread,
A mossed and silver stream in-
stead. . . .
Lo! when the last pick in the mine
Is rusting red with idleness,
And fall yon cabins in the mold,
And wheels no more croak in distress,
And tall pines ressert command,
Sweet birds along this sunset shore
Their mellow melodies will pour:
Will charm as charmers very wise,
Will strike the harp with master hand,
Will sound unto the vaulted skies
The valor of these men of old—
The mighty men of 'Forty-nine;
Will sweetly sing and proudly say,
Long, long ago there was a day
When there were giants in the land.
—Joquin Miller.

Big Tasks

Big things are only little things put together. It is encouraging to think of this when confronted by a big task. Remember always that it is only a group of little tasks, any one of which you may easily do. It is ignorance of this fact that makes some men afraid to try.—W. P. Warren.

Take Heart

Take heart—the Waster builds again—
A charmed life old goodness hath;
The tares may perish,—but the grain
Is not for death. . . .
Wake thou and watch!—the world is
gray
With morning light!
—Whittier.

Days Too Short

When Primroses are out in Spring
And small, blue violets come be-
tween;
When merry birds sing on boughs
green,
And larks, as soon as born, must
sing; . . .
When small clouds are so silvery
white
Each seems a broken rimmed
moon—
When such things are, this world
too soon,
For me, doth wear the veil of Night.
—William H. Davies.

The Octagon House, Washington, D. C.

Two distinct throngs of memories accompany the visitor who wanders about the rooms of the Octagon House at Washington. There are first the five hundred slaves held by the builder of the mansion, who, a century and a half ago, set his miners and artisans and carpenters, all skilled workmen, though bondmen, to tell the forests

and dig deep foundations and erect his stately house; and, beside it, the long line of cabins and an auction block, which served to accentuate the line drawn between a man and his fellow-men—the owner and his bondslaves. Colonel Taylor owned an estate at Mount Airy, in Virginia, and spent only a part of his time at the Wash-

ington house. He was a representa-
tive planter of his time, neither better
nor worse, one who followed the cus-
toms of the past without any conscien-
tious scrutiny on his own part; so,
perhaps the slave's cup of bitterness
was no fuller here than elsewhere, and
he used his slaves for higher kinds of
labor than almost any other slave-
holder, even building ships by their
hands.

The other line of memories has to
do with statesmen and scholars and
Revolutionary heroes, and with society
dames, the brilliant company that
gathered about President and Mrs.
Madison, when they made a home in
this house. In the octagon-shaped
room over the entrance, one February
day, President Madison received into
his hands the first copy of the Treaty
of Ghent, which had been signed by
the commissioners in December of the
preceding year.

Morning! Awaken!

Morning! Wake up! Awaken! All the
boughs
Are rippling on the air across the
green.
The youngest birds are singing to the
house. . . .
The fresh air moves like water round
a boat.
The white clouds wander. Let us
wander too.
The whining, wavering plover flap and
float.
That crow is flying after that cuckoo.
Look! Look! . . . They're gone. What
are the great trees calling?
Just come a little farther, by that
edge
Of green, to where the stormy plow-
land falls
Wave upon wave, is lapping to the
hedge.
Oh, what a lovely bank! . . .
I can't hear anything today,
can you,
But, far and near: "Cuckoo!
Cuckoo! Cuckoo!"
The everlasting grass—how bright,
how cool
The day has gone too suddenly, too
soon.
There's something white and shiny
in that pool—
Throw in a stone, and you will hit
the moon. . . .
Sitting on a stone a Shepherd,
Stone and Shepherd sleeping,
Under the high blue Attic sky;
Along the green monotony
Gray sheep creeping, creeping.
Deep down on the hill and valley,
At the bottom of the sunshine,
Like great Ships in clearest water,
Water holding anchored Shadows,
Water without wave or ripple,
Sunshine deep and clear and heavy,
Sunshine like a booming bell
Made of purest golden metal,
White Ships heavy in the sky
Sleep with anchored shadow.

Pipe a song in that still air
And the song will be of crystal
Snapped in silence, or a bronze vase
Smooth and graceful, curved and
shining.
Tell an old tale or a history:
It would seem a slow Procession
Full of gestures; limbs and torso
White and rounded in the sun-
light. . . .
—W. J. Turner (From "Georgian
Poetry" 1916-17).

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—William H. Davies.

Castle Haven

"It was one of those perfect sum-
mers that come sometimes to the
south of Ireland, when rain is not,
and the sun is hot, but never too hot,
and the gardens are a storm of
flowers, flowers such as one does not
see elsewhere, children of the south
and the sun and the sea; tall delphin-
iums that have climbed to the sky and
brought down its most heavenly blue;
Japanese iris, with their pale and
dappled lilac disks spread forth to the
sun, like little plates and saucers at
a high and honorable tea ceremony
in the land of Nippon; peonies and
poppies, arums and asphodels, every
one of them three times as tall, and
three times as brilliant, and three
times as sweet as any of their English
cousins, and all of them, and every-
thing else as well, irradiated for me
that happy year by a new 'Spirit of
Delight,' E. G. Somerville writes in
"Irish Memories," speaking of the
early days of her friendship with her
fellow author, Violet Martin, better
known as Martin Ross.

"If ever Ireland should become or-
ganized and systematized and allot-
mented, I would put in a plea that
the parish of Castle Haven may be
kept as a national reserve for idlers
and artists and idealists. The mem-
ory comes back to me of those blue
mornings of mid-June that Martin
and I, with perhaps the saving pre-
tense of a paint box, used to spend,
lying on the warm, short grass of the
sheep fields on Drishane Side, high
over the harbor, listening to the
curving cry of the curlews and the
mewing of the sea-gulls, as they
drifted in the blue over our heads;
watching the sunlight waking dan-
cing stars to life in the deeper blue
firmament below, and criticizing con-
descendingly the maneuvers of the
little white-sailed racing yachts, as
they strove and squeezed round their
mark-buoys, or rushed emulously to
the horizon and back again."
And then the writer goes on to

The Bird That on the Hawthorn Sings

The bird that on the hawthorn sings,
The beasts which start amid the grass,
The stars that in the blue night pass,
Across the deeps of heaven,
The cloistered woods at breathless noon,
The tragic splendor of the moon,
The twilight sea, gray and forlorn,
And all the raptures of the dawn, . . .
I thank Thee for these things which
bless,
And vanquish sorrow, even.

—Guy Rawlence.

The Word Character

The word character is true to its
derivation. It is a Greek word, which
the Greeks derived from the word
which we pronounce harass, which
they pronounced charass, but which
had the same meaning then as now.
They spoke then of a coin in the mint,
which was hammered and tortured by
the sharp edges of the die, as being
stamped upon, indeed, as a poor char-
acterized thing—as bearing a character.
Its character came to it because it
was beaten, pounded by this tremen-
dous hammer. The more it was
beaten, the more distinct character it
had. I believe all our words of similar
import have a similar derivation.
Thus, when we say that a man is of
this "type" of manhood, or that "type"
of manhood, the original meaning is
that he has been beaten into that
shape by the blows of experience that
have passed over him. . . . Burns says
"The rank is but the guinea's stamp."
This means, at bottom, that a "pound"
is metal which has been pounded. And
there are metals which improve in
quality all the time you stamp and
hammer them. Just the same is true
of a man, if he have the true heart,
the true life, and makes himself master
of the circumstance instead of the
slave. . . . And the hammering is no
unimportant part of the process.—
Edward Everett Hale.

Songs of All Trades

"It was always my desire that a poet
should write under such a title as fol-
lows, 'Songs of All Trades,' a selection
of popular songs, at once jolly, sim-
ple, serious, and grand; above all,
simple, easy to sing, and whose
rhythm could readily be adapted to
well-known popular melodies or to
new ones easily composed." Thus
wrote George Sand to M. Charles
Poncy. "Or else, and in default of
music, the songs should be written so
fluently and so simply, that those
scarcely able to read could understand
and learn them. To poetize, to en-
oble every kind of labor, at the same

time to pity the excess and wrong
social direction of such labor, such as
it is understood nowadays, would be
a grand, useful, and lasting undertak-
ing. It would teach the rich how to
respect the working classes, the poor
workman how to respect himself.

"There are some handicrafts more
or less noble in appearance, more or
less tollsome in reality. Every one
of these would require from the poet
searching scrutiny, serious comments,
a special treatment at once poetical
and philosophical; and, with unity of
form, there would in such a subject
be infinite variety. I have dreamed
about it for the last ten years. Had
Béranger made up his mind to do so,
he could have written those songs
with a masterly hand. It is a sub-
ject which I pointed out to several
young poets, but they were all afraid
to undertake it, because they lacked
the requisite inspiration and sym-
pathy.

"A proletarian poet should possess
them. Poncy himself has grandeur
and enthusiasm. But, in order to
bend his rather too select and bril-
liant talent to the austere simplicity
indispensable for that kind of poetry,
he will have to study much, to give
up many glittering effects and many
coquettish expressions of which he is
too fond. Will he be equal to such
a great reformation? Yet without
such, the work I speak of would be
devoid of value, of attraction for the
vulgar, and ought I to say so? of
novelty in the eyes of connoisseurs;
for the question would be as the doing
of something as yet unattempted by
anybody. That Poncy has already

done in his own way (and admirably,
too), when depicting himself at his
trade of mason; but it should be done
somewhat more simply, in fact, alto-
gether so.

"Simplicity is the most difficult
thing to secure in this world; it is the
last limit of experience and the last
effort of genius. Is not Poncy still too
young to give those firm and clear
touches which appear so easy that
everybody says, 'I could have done
as much,' and which, nevertheless, no-
body but a great artist can display?
The position, the smith, the washer-
woman, the mason, the hawker, the
carver, the plumber, the street singer,
the embroiderer, the florist, the gar-
dener, . . . the village fiddler, the car-
penter, etc., etc., what an inex-
haustible crowd of varied types, all
of which the poet could adorn or con-
dole with!

"It would be necessary to promote
love for all these, even for such as
might appear repulsive when first
seen, and to inspire a tender pity for
those who could not be admired as
courageous and useful beings."
"There was a time when my idea
as to the 'Song of All Trades' was so
clear and so lively, that, if I had been
able to write poetry, I should have
given expression to it under the fire
of inspiration. Since then, I have
often explained it offhand, and made
it clear to persons who did not know
how or did not wish to make use of it.
Now it is very indistinct, particularly
in presence of the fear of indicat-
ing to you a way which would not be
your own and would lead you astray."
—Tr. from the French by Raphael
Ledes de Beaufort.

Castle Haven

"It was one of those perfect sum-
mers that come sometimes to the
south of Ireland, when rain is not,
and the sun is hot, but never too hot,
and the gardens are a storm of
flowers, flowers such as one does not
see elsewhere, children of the south
and the sun and the sea; tall delphin-
iums that have climbed to the sky and
brought down its most heavenly blue;
Japanese iris, with their pale and
dappled lilac disks spread forth to the
sun, like little plates and saucers at
a high and honorable tea ceremony
in the land of Nippon; peonies and
poppies, arums and asphodels, every
one of them three times as tall, and
three times as brilliant, and three
times as sweet as any of their English
cousins, and all of them, and every-
thing else as well, irradiated for me
that happy year by a new 'Spirit of
Delight,' E. G. Somerville writes in
"Irish Memories," speaking of the
early days of her friendship with her
fellow author, Violet Martin, better
known as Martin Ross.

"If ever Ireland should become or-
ganized and systematized and allot-
mented, I would put in a plea that
the parish of Castle Haven may be
kept as a national reserve for idlers
and artists and idealists. The mem-
ory comes back to me of those blue
mornings of mid-June that Martin
and I, with perhaps the saving pre-
tense of a paint box, used to spend,
lying on the warm, short grass of the
sheep fields on Drishane Side, high
over the harbor, listening to the
curving cry of the curlews and the
mewing of the sea-gulls, as they
drifted in the blue over our heads;
watching the sunlight waking dan-
cing stars to life in the deeper blue
firmament below, and criticizing con-
descendingly the maneuvers of the
little white-sailed racing yachts, as
they strove and squeezed round their
mark-buoys, or rushed emulously to
the horizon and back again."
And then the writer goes on to

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1918

EDITORIALS

"The Brain of the Army"

THERE is perhaps no question more interesting at the present moment than the question of who is doing the thinking in the German Empire. And this for the obvious reason that on the answer to it must depend the sort of thinking which is being done, and consequently the expression that thinking is likely to assume. That the thinking broadly is done by the General Staff should be sufficiently plain to the world by now, but the coordinating of the views of the General Staff, and the focusing of them in some particular direction, falls necessarily into the hands of certain officers who have to make the final decision. The dominant intellect of this little group of men today is not, as is commonly supposed, Field Marshal von Hindenburg. The Field Marshal, though a whirlwind of driving force, is not the brain of the Army. Von Hindenburg lends his popularity and his energy to carrying through the designs of another man, in whom he has complete confidence, and without whom he declined to move from his command in East Prussia to take up the duties on the western front, with their enormous responsibilities. This man is the present Quartermaster General of the German Army, the now famous von Ludendorff.

When the war broke out neither von Hindenburg nor von Ludendorff exercised any influence at headquarters. Von Hindenburg, as a matter of fact, was regarded as something of a fossil of the old school, who had been shelved. It was, indeed, the failure of von Moltke, of von Mackensen, and of von Falkenhayn, in turn, to effect the impossible which threw his success in East Prussia into such high relief. But East Prussia is not Flanders nor western France. And so von Hindenburg's first great strategic move was the retirement to what came to be known as the Hindenburg line. In making this retirement he gave up the whole area he has now had to fight such a terrific battle to recover, and he gave it up, on the nominal ground that it was of no military value, but obviously under a pressure he was unable to resist. This was hardly an object lesson in success more encouraging than that of any other of his predecessors. But his popularity was immense. He was enabled to attribute the retirement to the necessity forced upon him by his predecessors' mistakes. The country waited for him to spring after gathering himself together. The opportunity for the spring came with the Russian débâcle, which enabled him to shift division after division from the eastern to the western front. The spring itself has been witnessed in the most recent offensive. How the country will view the matter when it is outlined in its true perspective, remains still to be seen, as is the manner in which the Kaiser will recognize the latest of the failures of the General Staff.

The Kaiser, as head of the Army, may break the head of the Staff, as he broke von Moltke for his failure to reach Paris, and von Falkenhayn for his failure to take Verdun, but all this does not affect the General Staff, and so it was that von Moltke was succeeded by von Falkenhayn, just as von Falkenhayn has been succeeded nominally by von Hindenburg, but actually by von Ludendorff. Von Hindenburg, von Ludendorff, von Mackensen constitute a trinity, however, against which the Kaiser himself might beat in vain, and for the moment it is von Ludendorff who is the real shadow behind the throne. Von Hindenburg is a soldier of the old school. The maneuvers which have just been executed in the effort to break the British line are maneuvers after his own heart: massed attacks in wave upon wave, driven home with perfect disregard for human life, with regard to nothing at all except the end to be attained. In that is summed up the almost childish simplicity of his tactics. But the brain which makes possible these tactics, which conceives the intricate network of organization, which delivers the cannon fodder, in the correct volume, at the exact spot, is that of von Ludendorff, and it is von Ludendorff who is doing the thinking for Germany at the present moment.

A year ago when Germany determined to embark on the intensive submarine warfare, which finally forced the United States over the brink, it was the voice of the General Staff, as expressed through von Hindenburg, which gave the fatal order. The Kaiser had hesitated, the Chancellor had been openly in opposition, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz, the spokesman of the policy, had been forced into retirement, and his place taken by von Capelle, whilst Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, was engaged in hedging. It seemed as though the more conservative element, headed by the Chancellor, was going to be triumphant. But so far the General Staff had not interfered. It was not, of course, that the General Staff was not considering the question. The General Staff was giving the matter the utmost consideration: only it had not decided. And then von Ludendorff made up his mind. Zimmermann wheeled into line, von Bethmann-Hollweg followed von Tirpitz into that retirement into which he had forced the Admiral, and the order went out which, in far-away Washington, Count von Bernstorff, with a troubled look and forced gaiety, declared would bring England to her knees in a month, but which in his heart he knew was nothing better than the bluff of a desperate gambler.

At present there is no sign that the Kaiser is in the least inclined to dismiss von Hindenburg as he dismissed von Moltke, and as he dismissed von Falkenhayn. Von Hindenburg, for political purposes, has been built into a mascot in German opinion today, with the result that he is something like Frankenstein's monster. To the people he is the savior of East Prussia, but the people do not realize that the real savior of East Prussia was the Russian General Staff, which kept von Hindenburg informed as to every move of Russian strategy, until they brought about, through him, the awful massacre of

the Masurian Lakes. The people had seen von Moltke's promise of Michaelmas in Paris blotted out in the battle of the Marne, and von Falkenhayn's gift of Verdun lost in a sea of German blood. They were not too inquisitive as to how von Hindenburg's successes had been gained. Von Hindenburg at least was successful, and so von Hindenburg came west to stand in the place of von Moltke and von Falkenhayn, and von Hindenburg would not move without his fidus Achates, von Ludendorff, the real brains of the popular idol, into whose colossal statue the nails of victory and finance were being so industriously driven.

And now the popularity of von Hindenburg is in the balance. The Amiens breakfast is very late in being served, and All Fools' Day was a fatal day to have fixed on for the serving. Was there not always the recollection of that famous Elector of Cologne who, having announced that he would preach to the people on the first of April, climbed solemnly into the pulpit of the huge cathedral, and having emitted the word "Cuckoo!" departed. There was as much success, at far less cost, in von Falkenhayn's attempt on Verdun as in von Hindenburg's attack on Amiens, but the failure cost von Falkenhayn his command. Von Hindenburg and von Ludendorff know this quite well. They are disguising the awful cost of the late offensive, a cost which will render that of Verdun absolutely insignificant. They struck the British upon a scale which they calculated flesh and blood could not stand up against. And they find themselves today where von Falkenhayn found himself at Verdun. They know, therefore, that they cannot withdraw. They know that no matter what the cost they must now go on. They must serve that breakfast in Amiens, or they will go the way of von Moltke and von Falkenhayn. It is all very well to send the ambulance trains into Belgium instead of into Germany. But one day the truth will come out, and the Kaiser, who has never brooked failure, will break them as he has broken dozens of men before them. Consequently, before it is too late, it is almost inevitable that whilst they have the power they will strike again. And strike with the same reckless disregard of human life which they showed in the awful month of bloodshed which marked the second battle of the Somme and the fourth battle of Ypres.

The Paramount Need

THE one great hindrance to victory of the Allies on the French front, and on every front and fighting line; the one great hindrance to the prosecution of the war, this spring and summer, with vigor and victories sufficient to compel, before another winter sets in, a peace satisfactory to the forces defending civilization and humanity against barbarism and brutality, is lack of American shipping.

This is made clear by the testimony of scores of witnesses. It was never put more clearly, perhaps, than in the speech delivered in Boston last Friday night by Major Howard A. Giddings, who, as a member of the American commission sent abroad to investigate and report upon conditions in the war-torn countries, has just returned to the United States.

From both an economic and a military point of view, it was shown by this keen observer that, whatever the cause, wherever lies the responsibility, the failure of the American ship program thus far has been one of the most disappointing and calamitous incidents of the war, on the allied side. Listening to his statements with regard to the deprivations of the British and French peoples, and to the handicaps of the British and French military commands, because of lack of food, lack of munitions, and lack of men from the one nation of the earth potentially capable of supplying all three, and all because of unnecessary delays in shipbuilding, one finds it surprising that confidence in the Republic and faith in its promises have survived among the Allies.

Changes of personnel and changes of policy have had little effect on the ship situation. At almost the identical moment, the other day, when it was being announced semi-officially or officially in Washington, after four previous changes of administration in the Emergency Fleet Corporation, that now, at last and indeed, the merchant marine program was being carried out in such a manner as to insure the desired results without the shadow of doubt, a fifth change was decided on!

It is significant, as well as characteristic, that among the earliest discoveries of the new director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was the fact that a serious dispute with reference to steel deliveries had been going on for weeks, and that he finds it necessary, in order to obtain the best results, to introduce some revolutionary reforms in procedure.

The American people have long since lost interest in details of Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet administration. Nor are they any longer encouraged by the announcement of plans for new shipyards. Neither do they see any cause for rejoicing in the news that the construction of the smaller class of ships is now to be abandoned for the building of larger vessels. The talk of mammoth plants has become wearisome. The talk of alterations in designs has become disheartening. What is wanted is ships, small or large, of wood or steel. This has been the need every day, every hour, and every minute since the Shipping Board was organized, a year ago last January, or, better still, since it was created by Congress, a year ago last September.

Everything else will be taken for granted if the one result only is attained. It will very likely be conceded that the plans agreed upon are the finest, that the men who agreed upon them are the most competent, that the shipyards are the largest and best equipped, that the shipwrights are the most skillful; everything will doubtless be admitted, and probably forgiven, in advance, if only ships are turned out.

Nothing else counts. Nothing else will count for the historic reputation of the various ship administrations. Nothing else can possibly count for Charles M. Schwab. It will make no manner of difference how great an organizer he is, how wise a constructor he is, what wonders he has accomplished in the past or may accomplish in the future; his talents will be as worthless to the nation, and to the civilized world, in his present position

as were the talents of those who preceded him if he fails, as they did, in the speedy production of ships enough to carry men, munitions, and supplies to win the war.

Let it not be lost sight of for a moment that Mr. Schwab's ability must finally be measured by the number of ships he floats and the time he takes to float them.

Progress of the Liberty Loan

THE Treasury at Washington requests the people of the United States to bring subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan up to the \$3,000,000,000 before the end of the present week. This is a reasonable request, and can be complied with easily. No occasion exists for doubting the disposition of the public not only to cover the minimum but to reach a maximum figure beyond any recorded during the first three weeks of either of the previous flotations. There is even less occasion for doubting the public's ability. Pessimism is not excusable in this campaign, even when it is intended to stimulate subscriptions. The truth calls for optimism. It is a fact admitted by the Government that the present one is proceeding faster than either of the earlier loans. During the first half of the campaign for the second loan, only \$800,000,000 was subscribed; during the corresponding time \$1,371,000,000 was raised for the third loan.

How the pessimist may be misled is illustrated in the case of the farmers. It was asserted, early in the present campaign, that the agriculturists were not responding to the nation's call. All the states that have won honor flags so far are rural. Iowa, Oregon, Arkansas, Kentucky, North Dakota, Montana, Utah, and possibly Minnesota, are included in the list. Moreover, it is officially announced, the parts of Indiana and Missouri which have oversubscribed do not include many large cities. Mississippi, a purely agricultural State, has subscribed nearly its full quota. The Minneapolis Federal Reserve District Committee notified headquarters on Monday that every state in the district, the great agricultural old Northwest, had reached its quota, after a campaign of one week. Oversubscriptions seem to be the rule rather than the exception in the wheat belt. The farming regions have done exceptionally well, and they have not finished.

Equally encouraging are reports from the great industrial centers of the interior. In the steel districts of Ohio, particularly, the workers have subscribed, and are still subscribing, liberally. Individual subscriptions are greater now than in any previous campaign, and this fact accounts in the main for the comparatively large total reached during the first two weeks.

The St. Louis district has, almost from the beginning, held the leadership in point of percentage of quota raised. Almost simultaneously with the Minneapolis district it has exceeded its required subscription. Compared with these two, some other of the so-called metropolitan districts are apparently far behind. New York began the third week, for instance, with only 41 per cent subscribed. But there is no ground for pessimism here. Between the terms "subscribed" and "reported" there is a wide difference. In New York and the other great cities of the country the banks are simply waiting to determine exact needs in bond purchases for their customers, and, as on former occasions, they will pour their subscriptions in toward the end.

All indications point to an oversubscription such as the Treasury hopes for, that is, an oversubscription such as will impress the world, friends and foes alike, with the determination of the United States to back the cause in which it is enlisted with everything it possesses, and without hesitation or reservation. There has been no lagging on the part of the people, and there will be none.

The truth about the progress of the third Liberty Loan to date is the most inspiring thing that can be put into the remainder of the campaign.

Port Said

RUDYARD KIPLING'S aphorism on the inability of the East and West to assimilate each other appears entirely to leave out the special claims of Port Said on that score. That is just the peculiarity of the port that stands at the gates of Asia: it seems ready to unite the two racial extremes. But even M. de Lesseps, its sponsor, could hardly expect anything other than an oddity from a town existing solely for the purposes of the Suez Canal, and which he had the boldness to build upon the most unsuitable site imaginable as the abiding place of men.

It was early in April, 1859, that a few men, who may well be called the pioneers of the Suez Canal, landed at a spot which was then a low belt of sand separating the Mediterranean from the waters of Lake Menzala. The place had been chosen as the starting point of the canal and the site of the future port which was ultimately to rival Alexandria. On the 25th of April, M. de Lesseps, surrounded by only ten or fifteen Europeans, and some one hundred Arab workmen, gave the first stroke with the spade to the future Bosphorus between Asia and Africa. Hard indeed must have been the lot of the first delvers and diggers on this desolate strip of sand that sometimes was awash with the mingled waters of the lake and the sea. No fresh water was to be obtained within thirty miles. The ground had to be made upon which the future town could be safely built. This was done by dredging in the shallows of the lake close to the sand belt. A like operation served to form an inner port and to raise the height of the dry land. The place soon became an enormous workshop. Huge machines, brought piece by piece from France to do the work which at first was performed by hand and with baskets, were put together in long ranges of sheds. Thus within ten years sprang up that town the population of which, floating and stationary, is one of the most heterogeneous human conglomerations imaginable, and which is now perhaps the most important coaling station in the world.

Port Said is a living example of the danger of giving a place, like a dog, a bad name. It speedily became a happy hunting ground for that type of wastrel known as the Levantine. All the disreputable elements among the Greeks, the Italians, and the French congregated there from the start, and what with the native population and the floating population, the sailors and coolies,

the canal employees and the passengers of all nationalities from the ships, the grime, the noise, the dust, and the noonday glares, there seems to be no place in the whole wide world at first so unwelcome. In one's memory there lingers a confused medley of coolies in barges coaling ships, exacting boatmen, customs house baggage porters in blue gowns and round white turbans or red tarboosh; a row of hotels, and cool retreats in the shadow of cafés where one can retire and look out upon a kaleidoscopic throng; of soldiers from every British clime and every British regiment under the sun, waiters in long white robes carrying trays, noisy musicians, sailors bearing the gossip of all the Seven Seas, itinerant hawkers of peanuts, Turkish delight, newspapers, beads, picture post cards, and postage stamps; native conjurers displaying their peripatetic legerdemain; Maltese, Greeks, Syrians, and Hebrews, tumblers, jugglers, and many another type of the flotsam and jetsam that seems to find its El Dorado in Port Said. It is a place that at first strikes a trumpety if not unpleasant note. Yet through it passes the East that has come to the West to fight for the white man's freedom on the plains of Flanders, and the West which, after centuries of quiescence, has drawn its sword again in the Holy Land for the last of the Crusades.

Notes and Comments

WHATEVER David R. Francis, United States Ambassador to Russia, may be doing with or to the Bolsheviks at the present time, he has, if he receives the news, the proud satisfaction of knowing that his home city, St. Louis, leads the whole country in the Liberty Loan contest. Let it be hoped that he may be cheered by a wireless when the Mound City, of which he has always been justly proud, goes "over the top." It will amuse him, too, to recall in this connection how St. Louis, like Chicago and Milwaukee, used to be described as a community with "strong German leanings."

THE lighting regulations have brought the subject of the curfew into prominence in London of late, and a good deal has been said about the old bells. There is one at St. Giles', Cripplegate, the old church so rich in memories of many of England's great men—Milton and Martin Frobisher, Foxe and Oliver Cromwell. It is recorded of this ancient church that in 1812, on some workmen removing the wainscoting of the north porch, they discovered an old wainscot of Henry IV or Henry V, its perforated arches beautifully carved, and the vermillion with which it was painted bright as when at first put on. Milton lived under the shadow of St. Giles', and the poet Gray may have heard as a child the sound of its bells from his father's house on Cornhill.

THERE is but one opinion, apparently, in the press of the United States with regard to the appointment of Mr. Schwab as Director of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. The declaration that "he is the man who is going to build ships" breaks out on every side. But this is what they declared of each of his four predecessors. In this connection, it may be worthy of note that a correspondent of the Boston Globe who has been traveling along the Maine coast, and who has seen much activity in wooden ship construction, in the midst of his optimism is suddenly constrained, by reason of the latest news, to say: "Recent advices from Washington declare that the United States Shipping Board has decided to abandon to a large extent its wooden ship program. Steel seems to be the favored material for the new ships. It is thought that the selection of Charles M. Schwab may have had some influence in this decision." Possibly. At all events, there is invariably a change of plans with every change in administration in the Shipping Board.

ADMIRAL SIR HEDWORTH MEUX recently sent to a sale for war relief a remarkable gift in the shape of two swords of honor presented to Collingwood, Nelson's second in command, after the Battle of Trafalgar. The swords were given to Sir Hedworth Meux by Lady Meux when he took command of the China station in 1908. One of them was given by the Corporation of London and the other by Liverpool. The gold chasing and enamel work, particularly of the London sword, are exquisite. The Admiral's gift was sure to prove a good asset in the sale, for relics of Trafalgar are both precious and rare.

THERE has long been in the United States a suspicion that German agents in the country have so directed their activities as to cause delay in ship, aeroplane, and other constructive work, by bringing about alterations in designs, plans, types, specifications, and so on. It is known that, during the early months of the war, the work of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was constantly obstructed by such changes, and it has become well established that aeroplane building has been hindered in a similar manner. It is now alleged by a high official in aircraft construction that every change which has caused delay has been in accordance with suggestions from the American Army headquarters in France. All that this goes to show is that the same sort of agencies employed by Germany to delay preparations for war in the United States have been as active in General Pershing's headquarters as in Washington. And the lesson is, that anything that hinders, obstructs, and delays necessary war work may be safely put down as due to efforts of the enemy.

THE Zoological Society of New York has just set an example with regard to birds which, in a measure, is epoch-making. This organization sent an expedition to South America for the purpose of studying various birds in their habitats, not for collecting specimens of them. Every member was free to give his entire time and attention to observation. As a result of this kindly and pleasant method of study, the knowledge of the habits and homes of South American birds has been immensely added to. The ornithologist of today is far more attracted by a bird hunt with the camera than with a sling or shotgun. He finds the method not only more enjoyable but also more instructive, and kindness productive of better results than cruelty.